



Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PART - I

ENGLISH MEDIUM

(Revised)

7

SEVENTH STANDARD

KARNATAKA TEXTBOOK SOCIETY (R.)

100 Feet Ring Road, Banashankari 3rd Stage,
Bengaluru - 560 085.

Preface

The Textbook Society, Karnataka, has been engaged in producing new textbooks according to the new syllabi which in turn are designed on NCF - 2005 since June 2010. Textbooks are prepared in 12 languages; seven of them serve as the media of instruction. From Standard 1 to 4 there is the EVS, mathematics and 5th to 10th there are three core subjects, namely, mathematics, science and social science.

NCF - 2005 has a number of special features and they are:

- connecting knowledge to life activities.
- learning to shift from rote methods.
- enriching the curriculum beyond textbooks.
- learning experiences for the construction of knowledge.
- making examinations flexible and integrating them with classroom experiences.
- caring concerns within the democratic policy of the country.
- making education relevant to the present and future needs.
- softening the subject boundaries-integrated knowledge and the joy of learning.
- the child is the constructor of knowledge.

The new books are produced based on three fundamental approaches namely, Constructive approach, Spiral approach and Intergrated approach.

The learner is encouraged to think, engage in activities, master skills and competencies. The materials presented in these books are integrated with values. The new books are not examination oriented in their nature. On the other hand they help the learner in the all round development of his/her personality, thus help him/her become a healthy member of a healthy society and a productive citizen of this great country, India.

Mathematics is essential in the study of various subjects and in real life. NCF 2005 proposes moving away from complete calculations, construction of a framework of concepts, relate mathematics to real life experiences and cooperative learning. Many students have a maths phobia and in order to help them overcome this phobia, jokes, puzzles, riddles, stories and games have been included in textbooks. Each concept is introduced through an activity or an interesting story at the primary level. The contributions of great Indian mathematicians are mentioned at appropriate places.

We live in an age of Science and Technology. During the past five decades man has achieved great things and realized his dreams and reached pinnacle of glory. He has produced everything to make life comfortable. In the same way he has given himself to pleasures and reached the stage in which he seems to have forgotten basic sciences. We hope that at least a good number of young learners take to science in higher studies and become leading scientists and contribute their share to the existing stock of knowledge in order to make life prosperous. Ample opportunity has been given to learners to think, read, discuss and learn on their own with very little help from teachers. Learning is expected to be activity centered with the learners doing experiments, assignments and projects.

7th standard Social Science Textbook has been prepared based on the prescribed syllabus. And all the features of NCF 2005 and KCF 2007 have been included in the Text Book. This new Text Book has given importance to enhance the creativity of students by including activities. Many projects are included to help students to gain knowledge. This Text Book has been written in such a way that students need not memorise historical dates and other information.

The Textbook Society expresses grateful thanks to the Chairpersons, Writers, Scrutinisers, Artists, Staff of DIETs and CTEs and the Members of the Editorial Board and Printers in helping the Textbook Society in producing these textbooks.

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Chairperson's Note

'Yesterday, today and tomorrow are inseparable parts of the present' so says great Allamaprabhu. History flows like an invisible river. Now and then it shows itself in its mortal and sometimes in an infinite form. It may appear as individuals, happening or in the form of certain values. The entire social fabric of the world is split into factions such as religions, colour, gender, language, the rich, the poor and raise its ugly heads in different identities. People have begun creating history of their own through various forms of conflicting details. As a result of this tendency history is not allowed to grow in all its true realities. Being a part of history, man has been trying to create new branches of this great tree of history. On the other hand history is like a chain in which every link represents a generation and these generations go on adding to the existing ones. As a result of this, we have to recognize that history has become a complex discipline. Basically history is a continuum. We can master our competence to understand History only by constant and deep study.

History is as vast as Time. In this book we deal with the continents of Asia, Europe and America. We have yet to study the various features of Africa, South America and Australia. A lot of research works have been going on in different fields of human endeavor and it is a challenge at least to give a bird's-eye-view of the results of these research works in our textbooks. Though we follow the spiral approach, our course becomes highly scientific and intricate.

The VII syllabus deals with Asia and Europe. We have made an earnest effort to acquaint the learners with the details of special geographical features of these continents. Indian History has been dealt with in greater detail keeping in mind the latest research findings in various aspects of history. As the syllabus is vast, naturally the pages have become more. It was a problem for writers to decide the depth and extent of details of the materials to be presented in the book.

We faced another problem while designing the book. It was how to present the sensitive issues such as religions, castes and gender. Ours is a multifaceted society. The learners at this level are sensitive to such issues. Therefore we have made a sincere and an objective effort to help learners realize the learning objectives to the best of our ability.

We would like to share the following points with classroom teachers

- The VII textbook is a continuation of V and VI standard textbooks. Therefore teachers have to keep in mind the portions covered in classes V and VI
- Portion to be covered is indicated using icons at the beginning and end of each chapter. Information given in the boxes is not to be tested in the examination. Box items come under the 'going beyond the syllabus', part of the curricular.
- At the beginning of each chapter a list of competencies to be master by the students is given. It is for the guidance of teachers. They have to see that learners have to master the competencies.
- Teachers are expected to bring to the notice of the chief coordinator, the good points and deficiencies well in time so that deficiencies may be set right in the next edition of the textbook. We welcome such suggestions from parents as well.
- Our grateful thanks to all those who have helped us in preparing this textbook.

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Chairperson

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About the Revision of Textbooks

Honourable Chief Minister Sri Siddaramaiah who is also the Finance Minister of Karnataka, in his response to the public opinion about the new textbooks from standard I to X, announced, in his 2014-15 budget speech of constituting an expert-committee, to look into the matter. He also spoke of the basic expectations there in, which the textbook experts should follow: “The textbooks should aim at inculcating social equality, moral values, development of personality, scientific temper, critical acumen, secularism and the sense of national commitment”, he said.

Later, for the revision of the textbooks from class I to X, the Department of Education constituted twenty seven committees and passed an order on 24-11-2014. The committees so constituted were subject and class-wise and were in accordance with the standards prescribed. Teachers who are experts in matters of subjects and syllabi were in the committees.

There were already many complaints, and analyses about the textbooks. So, a freehand was given in the order dated 24-11-2014 to the responsible committees to examine and review text and even to prepare new text and revise if necessary. Eventually, a new order was passed on 19-9-2015 which also gave freedom even to re-write the textbooks if necessary. In the same order, it was said that the completely revised textbooks could be put to force from 2017-18 instead of 2016-17.

Many self inspired individuals and institutions, listing out the wrong information and mistakes there in the text, had sent them to the Education Minister and to the Textbook Society. They were rectified. Before rectification we had exchanged ideas by arranging debates. Discussions had taken place with Primary and Secondary Education Teachers’ Associations. Questionnaires were administered among teachers to pool up opinions. Separate meetings were held with teachers, subject inspectors and DIET Principals. Analytical opinions had been collected. To the subject experts of science, social science, mathematics and languages, textbooks were sent in advance and later meetings were held for discussions. Women associations and science related organisations were also invited for discussions. Thus, on the basis of inputs received from various sources, the textbooks have been revised where ever necessary.

Another important aspect has to be shared here. We constituted three expert committees. They were constituted to make suggestions after making a comparative study of the texts of science, mathematics and social science subjects of central schools (NCERT), along with state textbooks. Thus, the state text books have been enriched based on the comparative analysis and suggestions made by the experts. The state textbooks have been guarded not to go lower in standards than the textbooks of central schools. Besides, these textbooks have been examined along side with the textbooks of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra states.

Another clarification has to be given here. Whatever we have done in the committees is only revision, it is not the total preparation of the textbooks. Therefore, the structure of the already prepared textbooks have in no way been affected or distorted. They have only been revised in the background of gender equality, regional representation, national integrity, equality and social harmony. While doing so, the curriculum frames of both central and state have not been transgressed. Besides, the aspirations of the constitution are incorporated carefully. Further, the reviews of the committees were once given to higher expert committees for examination and their opinions have been inculcated into the textbooks.

Finally, we express our grateful thanks to those who strived in all those 27 committees with complete dedication and also to those who served in higher committees. At the same time, we thank all the supervising officers of the Textbook Society, who sincerely worked hard in forming the committees and managed to see the task reach it's logical completion. We thank all the members of the staff who co-operated in this venture. Our thanks are also to the subject experts and to the associations who gave valuable suggestions.

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**LESSON
1**

**VIJAYANAGARA
EMPIRE**



Introduction

The expedition which started during 13th century, by Delhi Sultan Allauddin Khilji over South India, continued in 14th century also. As a result, many south Indian kingdoms like Yadavas of Devgiri, Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra, Kakatiyas of Warangal, Pandyas of Madhurai and others were defeated. At this juncture, Vijayanagara succeeded in creating a strong political power as a solution for South India's political issues. It ruled for three centuries.

In this lesson, the dynasties which ruled Vijayanagara Empire are explained. Contributions of these Kings to Political, social, economical, literary, art and sculpture are also discussed. Battle of Talikota (Rakkasatangadi) which was the main reason for the decline of Vijayanagara Empire, and its effects are also discussed here.

Competencies

- 1] To understand the achievements of Vijayanagara kings.
- 2] To know administration, social and economic conditions and literature of the Vijayanagara period.
- 3] To know the art and sculpture of the Vijayanagara period.
- 4] To know the religious equality maintained by the Vijayanagara kings.
- 5] To mark the borders and to identify the places of Vijayanagara Empire on the map.

Vijayanagara Empire was founded in 1336 C.E. on the southern bank of Tungabhadra river by the sons of Sangama called Harihara, Bukka Raya, Kampana, Marappa and Muddappa. Hampi was their capital and their national emblem was boar (Varaha).



National Emblem (Varaha)

During 1336-1646 CE, Vijayanagara Empire was ruled by the four dynasties called Sangama Dynasty(1336-1485), Saluva Dynasty(1485-1505 CE), Tuluva Dynasty(1505-1567) and Aravidu Dynasty(1570-1646).

Sangama Dynasty (1336-1485 CE)

Harihara and Bukka: Harihara (1336-57 CE) was the first king of this dynasty. He took control over the regions of Tungabhadra River. He extended his empire to Konkan coastal areas of the West, to Nellore and Kadapa of East, to the Krishna River of the North and Kaveri River of the South. Like this, he laid a strong foundation for his empire.

Bukka Raya (1357-1377 CE), brother of Harihara took over power after his death because Harihara had no son. During his rule, his son Kampana expanded the empire by defeating the Sultan of Madhurai. This was explained in a book called 'Madhura Vijayam' which was written by Kampana's queen Gangadevi. Bukka captured Penukonda by defeating Reddys

of Kondaveedu and included it to Vijayanagara Empire. Shravanabelagola inscription of 1368 CE explains that he pacified the conflict between Jains and Vyshnavas and maintained religious harmony and equality.

After Bukka Raya, Harihara II(1377-1404 CE), Bukka Raya II, Virupaksha II(1404-1406 CE), Devaraya I (1406-1422 CE), Vira Vijayaraya (1422-1424 CE) ruled Vijayanagara Empire.

Devaraya II (Praudha Devaraya) (1424-1446 CE)

He was the famous king of Sangama Dynasty and his period was significant in the Vijayanagara Dynasty. After he took over the power, he built a new army including Muslim soldiers who were skilled in archery and horse taming. With the help of this army, he defeated Reddy leaders of Kondaveedu region. He defended famous Mudugal fort, Raichur and Bankapur by fighting with Ahmed Shah of Bahamani Sultans. His brave commander called Lakkanna Dandesha defeated the kings of Kerala and Srilanka and collected treasure and tribute in cash from them.

Praudha Devaraya, who had religious tolerance, built Jain and Vyshnava temples in the capital and he permitted to build Mosques also. Telugu poet Srinatha, Sanskrit philosopher Dindima and Kannada poet and the Minister, Lakkana Dandesh were patronised in his kingdom. Veerashaivism got resurrected in his period.

Persian ambassador, Abdur Razzaq visited Vijayanagara Kingdom during Prauda Devaraya period and stated, "I have seen such a rich kingdom like Vijayanagara Kingdom for the first time. The capital has seven forts and the Raja's army has lakhs of soldiers."

He had the titles like 'Gaja bentegara', 'Chatusamudradiswara', 'Arirayavibhada'. After his death in 1446 CE, his son Mallikarjuna (1446-1465 CE) and then Virupaksha III (1465-1485 CE) ruled Vijayanagara. These were weak rulers and because of this a strong commander Saluva Narasimha captured the capital. With this incident, the rule of Sangama Dynasty ended in 1485 CE.

Saluva Dynasty (1485-1505 CE)

After taking over the power in 1485 CE, Saluva Narasimha ruled for six years and died in 1491 CE. His children were minors when he died and because of this Kingdom was in the protection of a commander called Tuluva Narasanayaka from 1491 to 1503 CE.

Tuluva Dynasty (1505-1567 CE)

In 1505 CE, Vira Narasimha, son of Tuluva Narasanayaka, started the rule of Tuluva Dynasty. After his death in 1509, his brother Krishnadevaraya came to power.

Krishnadevaraya (1509-1529 CE)

He was the famous and greatest king among other Vijayanagara kings. At the beginning years of his rule, he had to face many revolts.

Robert Sewell stated that Krishnadevaraya was an uncommonly brave king, intelligent soldier and diplomatic expert. He defeated his enemies and extended his empire in South India.

He seized Shivanasamudra fort from Ummattur chief, Ganga Raja in 1510 CE. Later he won Raichur fort. He supported Portuguese to capture Goa from Bijapur. In 1513 CE, he won Udayagiri fort, then in 1518 CE, he captured Cuttack, the capital of Gajapati Prathapa Rudra, a Kalinga King, by defeating him and married his daughter Jaganmohini.



In 1522 CE, he recaptured Raichur from the king Adil shai king of Adil Shah, Ismail Adil Khan. Later, he captured Kalaburgi, Bidar forts. He got released the son of king who was imprisoned by Bahamani Prime Minister and restored him to power in Bidar. For this, he got the title, 'Yavana Rajya Prathishtapanacharya'. Vijayanagara Kingdom was

expanded in all four directions at the time of his death in 1529 CE. Domingo Paes, who visited his kingdom, stated, “Krishnadevaraya was a soft person with a strong body” in his book.

Rakkasa Tangadi Battle

After Krishnadevaraya, Achyuta Raya (1530-1542 CE) and Sadashiva Raya (1543-1565 CE) ruled Vijayanagara. Since Sadashiva Raya was a minor and unable to rule, Rama Raya of Aravidu dynasty, son in law of Krishnadevaraya took the whole responsibility of administration. His diplomacy expanded Vijayanagara Kingdom and made it rich. The number of enemies also increased.

Deccan Sultanates were attacking Vijayanagara often. To avenge, Rama Raya captured Vijayapura and Golkonda and this caused the war. All Sultanates united themselves with jealousy and hatred on the growth and richness of Vijayanagara Kingdom. They had political differences between them, but to defeat Vijayanagara, they united.

On 23rd January of 1565 CE, the Rakkasa Tangadi war began between the united army of Sultans and the army of Vijayanagara on the banks of Krishna River and Rama Raya died in the war. Sultanates looted Vijayanagara. Tirumala and Venkata, sons of Rama Raya, who escaped from war, ran away to Penukonda. Later, Aravidu dynasty started their ruling from 1570 to 1646 CE by making Penukonda, Chandragiri and later Vellur as their capitals. After this war, feudal chiefs of Mysuru, Keladi, Chitradurga, Yelahanka and Surapur became independent rulers in Karnataka.

Cultural Contributions of Vijayanagara Empire

Administration: Vijayanagara Empire had strong central administration and it adopted decentralized administrative system. In the administration, there were many ministers to assist the king and leaders of local provinces. For the administration purpose, kingdom was divided into provinces, provinces into regions, regions into cities and cities into village groups. King's representatives were managing the provinces and hereditary officers were managing village administration.

The king was the supreme judiciary. Regional officers were dispensing justice in Provinces. 1/6 of land revenue was collected. It was major income and trade tax, profession tax, road tax, fair tax, export tax and tribute in cash were other sources of income.

During the reign of Vijayanagara, infantry, cavalry, elephant and canon divisions were the prominent divisions in the army. Arabian Horses were the centre of attraction in Vijayanagara.

Social Status: During Vijayanagara period, child marriage, Sati system and Devadasi systems were in practice. Monogamy was in practice but rich people and kings were following polygamy. Women were respected. Deepavali and Dasara festivals were celebrated grandly. Dasara festival was celebrated under the King's patronage.

Economic Status: Agriculture was the main occupation. Rice, Maize, sugarcane and cotton crops were the major crops. Kings of Vijayanagara encouraged agriculture through building tanks and wells. They had trade links with other

countries and rice, cotton, clothes, iron, diamonds, sugar, musk, sandal and spices were exported. Horse, silk clothes, mukhmal clothes were imported. Vijayanagara was the international business centre for diamonds. Cloth weaving was the important industry. Bhatkal, Honnavara, Mangaluru were the important ports. Golden coins were in use and pictures of gods and goddesses were etched on these coins.

Literature: During the reign of Vijayanagara literature of Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada literature developed immensely. Vidyardnya wrote books like 'Shankara Vijaya' and 'Sarvadarshan Sangraha' in Sanskrit. His brother, Sayanacharya also wrote books called 'Vedarthaprakasha' and 'Ayurveda Sudhanidhi'. Kings and their family members also created sufficient literature. Among them, Gangadevi wrote 'Madhura Vijayam', Prauda Devaraya wrote great drama called 'Sudhanidhi', Krishnadevaraya wrote 'Jambavati Kalyana', 'Madalasa Charitam', and 'Rasamanjari'. Kumarvyasa's 'Gadugina Bharata', Rathnakaravarni's 'Bharatesha Vaibhava', Chamaras's 'Prabhulingaleele' were significant literary works in Kannada. Lakkanna's 'Shivatatwa Chintamani', Bhima's poet 'Basava Purana' were the contributions to the Veerashaiva literature.

Krishnadevaraya encouraged Telugu literature, because of this, he got title called 'Andhra Bhoja'. He himself was a poet and he wrote 'Amuktamalyada' in Telugu. There were eight famous scholars called Ashtadiggajas in his kingdom and such as Allasani Peddanna, Nandhi Thimmanna, Srinatha, Pingali Suranna, Tenali Ramakrishna and others.

Religious Harmony: Kings of Vijayanagara Kingdom were great followers of religious tolerance. They built a mosque in their capital. The Shravanbelogola inscription of 1368 CE tells us that Bukka Raya solved differences of opinions between Jains and Vaishnavas. Barbosa who visited Vijayanagar during the reign of Krishnadevaraya, stated that any Christian, Jew, Muslim, Hindu or person of any religion can live happily in Vijayanagara Kingdom, because these kings respect all.

Art and Sculpture: Great historian, Percy Brown on observing the temples, monuments and sculptural statues, stated that art and sculpture of Vijayanagara was 'the evolutionary form of Dravidian style'.



Hajara Ramaswamy Temple, Hampi

The temples of that period were built with strong granite rocks. Kalyana Mantapa of Virupaksha temple in Hampi, Hazara Ramaswamy temple, Vittalaswamy temple, Krishnaswamy temple, Kamala Mahal, Shringeri's Vidyashankar temple are some important temples which were built during their rule. Very spacious enclosures, high tower, very wide marriage halls, meeting halls, spring pavilions were the features of temples of Vijayanagara period.



Vidyashankara Temple, Shringeri

Kalahasti, Srishyla, Tirupati, Chidambaram, Srirangam, Kumbhakonam, Kanchi and in other places, art and sculpture of Vijayanagara can be found.

Lepakshi temple which was called as Shaiva's Ajanta, has sketches of Shivapurana of Vijayanagara period. On the roof of the Virupakasha temple's Marriage hall, scenes of Dashavatara and Girija Kalyana were carved.

Stone chariot, idols of Narasimha and Ganapati illustrate the monolith stone sculpture of the Vijayanagara reign. Dakshinadi music which is introduced now as Karnatak Music had reached even common people, then Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa contributed a lot to this field.



Ganapati, Hampi



Idols of Narasimha, Hampi



Stone Chariot, Hampi

Chronological Period (CE)

Ruling period of Vijayanagara Kingdom	– 1336–1565
Sangama Dynasty	– 1336-1485
Harihara	– 1336–1357
Bukka Raya	– 1357–1377
Devaraya II (Prauda Devaraya)	– 1424-1446
Saluva Dynasty	– 1484-1505
Tuluva Narasanayaka	– 1491-1503
Tuluva Dynasty	– 1505-1567
Krishnadevaraya	– 1509-1529
The battle of Talikot	– 23 January 1565.

Note: CE means Common Era, BCE means Before Common Era. CE and BCE are used in place of AD and BC. These abbreviations are being used in the Social science textbooks.

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Military leader of Devaraya II who defeated Sri Lankan king and received tribute_____
2. Krishnadevaraya married Gajapathi Prataparudra's daughter_____
3. In Vijayanagar kingdom Varaha was a _____ coin

4. Foreign traveller who said all religions co-existed peacefully in Vijayanagar kingdom was_____
5. Art and sculpture of Vijayanagar was 'the evolutionary form of Dravidian style'. _____said this.

II. Answer the following in one sentence

1. Who is the founder of Vijayanagar Kingdom?
2. Name the dynasties that ruled Vijayanagar.
3. Name the famous king from Sangama dynasty.
4. Name the famous and greatest king of Vijayanagar kingdom.
5. When did the Rakkasa Thangadi war take place?
6. Name the products exported during the period of Vijayanagar rulers.
7. Name the festivals celebrated in Vijayanagar kingdom.
8. Name the musical creations of Krishnadevaraya.
9. Name the foreigners who visited Vijayanagar.
10. Name the important temples from Vijayanagar Kingdom.

III. Discuss and answer

1. Write a note on Krishnadevaraya's conquests.
2. Make a list of literary works from Vijayanagar period

IV. Match the following.

A

1. Gangadevi
2. Devaraya II
3. Krishnadevaraya
4. Shringeri

B

- a) Andhrabhoja
- b) Madura Vijayam
- c) Vidyashankar Devalaya
- d) Gajaventegara

V. Activities:

1. Collect pictures of Vijayanagar monuments and describe them.
2. Collect pictures of Vijayanagar sculptures and describe them
3. Collect songs written by Kanakadasa and Purandaradasa and sing them in a group.
4. Visit Hampi on an educational tour, write an essay about your experience.



LESSON 2

BAHAMANI ADIL SHAHS



Introduction

In the history of Karnataka, Vijayanagar Empire was established in 1336 CE. Later on 3rd August of 1347 CE, the first Muslim dynasty Bahamani Empire came to exist. Allauddin Hasan Gangu Bahman shah was the founder of this empire. Battles were taking place continuously between the Bahamani Sultans and Vijayanagar kings. Inner conflicts rose in the dynasty and by 1527 CE five Shah dynasties came into existence. Among them, Adil Shahis of Vijayapur were prominent. Main achievements of Sultanates of this dynasty are discussed in this lesson. They also gave prominence to literature art and sculpture.

The achievements of Sultan Firoz Shah and famous prime minister Mohammed Gawan are discussed in this lesson. With this, Bahamani state's significant contributions are also discussed.

Competencies

- 1] To know the contributions of Firoz Shah and Mohammed Gawan.
- 2] To recognize the contributions in the field of literature, art and sculpture by Bahamani Sultans.
- 3] To mark the important places of Bahamani Sultans on map.
- 4] To know the important sultans among Vijayapur Adil Shahs
- 5] To know art literature and sculpture of this period.

Bahamani kingdom was also established in the northern part of Vijayanagar empire in 1347 CE. Its founder was Alla-Ud-Din Hasan Gangu Bahman Shah. Bahman Shah was working in the army of Delhi Sultan, Muhammad Bin Tughluq.

2.1 Bahamani Sultans (1347-1527 CE)

Bahamani Kingdom had the parts of present Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh (Telangana) states under its rule. In the beginning, Kalaburagi and later Bidar were their capitals. Bahamani Empire was in northern part of the Krishna River and Vijayanagar Empire was in southern part of Krishna. Tajuddin Firoz Shah was the great Sultan in Bahamani dynasty.



Tajuddin Firoz Shah (1397-1422 CE)

He was liberal, judicious and a believer of god. He made copies of Quran and edited it for his whole life. He was a writer, encouraged all languages and he was an expert in Geometry and Theology. He sheltered many philosophers, poets, artists and had honoured them. He established an observatory in Daulatabad (Maharashtra). He propagated the beauty of his capital, Kalaburagi. He built a new city called 'Firozabad' on the bank of Bhima River. He gifted many villages to a Sufi Saint, Bandenawaz who arrived in the kingdom during his period. He concentrated on the development of ports and as a result, foreign trade was encouraged.

Mohammed Gawan (1463-1481 CE)

All credits of making Bahamani dynasty great goes to Mohammed Gawan. Basically, he was a Persian and worked honestly as a Prime Minister in the reign of Sultanate, Mohammed Shah III.

Prominent Bahamani Sultans

Alla-Ud-Din Hasan Gangu Bahman Shah, Firoz Shah, Ahmed Shah and Mohammed Shah III

Important Factors

- Mohammed Gawan captured Hubballi, Belagavi and Goa from Vijayanagar Empire.
- Administration was according to the Islamic laws.
- He encouraged revenue and postal services.
- He fixed taxes on the basis of land's fertility and irrigation facility. Tax was collected in cash.

- He removed some taxes which were annoying the people.
- As a philosopher himself, Mohamad Gawan founded Madarasa (University) in Bidar. It encouraged Islamic religious and legal education. Astronomy, Mathematics, History were being studied here. Free education and hostel facilities were provided. Around 3000 manuscripts were in the library of Madarasa.
- Mohamad Gawan contributed a lot in making the Bahamani kingdom great. Regional leaders were jealous of his fame and conspired to have him murdered. On the Gawan's tomb, it is written that "innocent Gawan was killed".

Cultural Contributions:

Education: Bahamani Sultans encouraged Islamic education. Chanting of Quran was part of the education. Kalaburagi, Bidar, Elichapur and Daulatabad and others were the Islamic educational centres during their reign. Poor people and orphans were provided free food and shelter and scholarships were given to students in Madarasas. Quran, philosophy and principles of Sufism were taught in the schools.

Literature: Literary activities were greatly encouraged by Bahamani Sultans and they sheltered many philosophers, poets and writers. Firoz Shah, Mohamad Shah II and Mohamad Gawan were writers and minister poets. During their reign, Persian, Arabic and Urdu literatures were developed. Great Sufi saint and writer Bandenawaz belonged to their period. The language that they and other foreigners used became famous as 'Dakhani'. Later it developed as Urdu language.

Sculpture: The history of Bahamani dynasty is famous for sculpture and architecture. Monuments in Bidar, Kalaburagi and other places are in Indo-Islam style. It is familiar as Dakhani style. The first contribution of Bahamanis is Jamia Masjid of Kalaburagi and Mohamad Shah built it. The meeting hall with small domes is the major attraction here. Tombs of Sultans are in Kalaburagi and they are also domed structures. The tomb of Bandenawaz is another prominent monument of Kalaburagi.

Bidar's Solahkhamba Mosque and beautiful palaces in the fort are famous. These buildings are decorated and have carved wooden crafts on them. Twelve tombs of Ashtur near Bidar are also famous.

The prominent monument of the Bahamani kingdom, is the Madarasa which was built by Mohamad Gawan. It is 242 feet wide, 222 feet long, 56 feet height and 3 storied building. The building which is more than five centuries old appears to be declaring its glory.



Fort, Bidar



Jamia Masjid of Kalaburagi



Tomb of Bandenawaj, Kalaburagi



Mohammed Gawan built Madarasa, Bidar

2.2 Shah Dynasties

After Mohamad Gawan, Bahamani Kingdom did not continue its rule strongly. The Sultans who came to power after Mohammed III, were incompetent to rule. After Mohammed III, Mohammed came to power. But he was a little boy and could not rule the kingdom. The last king was Sultan Khalimullah Shah. After his death, Bahamani kingdom was broken into five states of Shahi.

1. Adil Shahs of Vijayapur (Bijapur)
2. Barid Shahs of Bidar
3. Qutub Shahs of Golkonda
4. Nizam Shahs of Ahmadnagar
5. Imad Shahs of Berar

2.2.1 Adil Shah's of Vijayapur (Bijapura) (1489-1686 CE)

Yusuf Adil Shah	(1489-1510 CE)
Ismail Adil Shah	(1510-1534 CE)
Ibrahim Adil Shah	(1535-1558 CE)
Ali Adil Shah I	(1558-1580 CE)
Ibrahim Adil Shah II	(1580-1626 CE)
Mohammed Adil Shah	(1626-1656 CE)
Ali Adil Shah II	(1656-1672 CE)
Sikandar Adil Shah	(1672-1686 CE)

Yusuf Adil Shah was the founder of Adil Shahs dynasty of Vijayapur. He was a good administrator and tolerant towards other religions. After him, Ibrahim Adil Shah II came to power.

Ibrahim Adil Shah II (1580-1626 CE)

Ibrahim Adil Shah the Second was the great king among other Sultans. Kingdom was expanded and became rich during his period. He had a title called 'Jagadguru Badshah'. He was tolerant of other religions. He sheltered many Hindu philosophers, poets and musicians in his court. He renovated Dutta temples in his fort and encouraged pooja rituals. He worked for the cultural harmony of Hindu-Muslim. He wrote a book called 'Kitab-e-Navaras' and tried to make music popular among Muslims. The book begins with worshipping the Gods like Ganapati, Saraswati, Bhairava and others. He himself was a great musician. 'Ibrahim Roza' which is famous for its architecture, was built by him.



Ibrahim Roza, Vijayapur

2.2.2 Barid Shahs of Bidar (1489-1619 CE)

When Bahamani State was scattered into many provinces, Barid Shahs ruled Deccan's Bidar and other regions around it. Qasim Barid was the founder of this dynasty. After him, Ibrahim and his brother Qasim who ruled Bidar, were incompetent kings. And because of their inner conflicts, this dynasty declined. Then Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur captured Bidar. Like this, Barid Shah Kingdom was merged into Ibrahim's Bijapur state.

2.2.3 Qutub Shahs of Golkonda (1512-1687 CE)

Quli Qutub Shah: He was the founder of independent Golkonda State. He ruled the state with good administration and in 1543 CE he was killed by his own son.

Ibrahim: He had compassion for Hindu religion and there were many Hindu officers in his administration. During his ruling, he made Golkonda a beautiful city. He changed his capital from Golkonda to Hyderabad in 1589 CE. After him Abdul Qutub Shah, Abdul Hasan and others came to power. But they were incompetent kings and later Golkonda surrendered to the Mughals.

2.2.4 Nizam Shahs of Ahmednagar (1490-1636 CE)

In 1490 CE, Malik Ahmed who was a chief of Junnar Province founded his own state of Ahmednagar and established Nizam Shah Dynasty. He took Daulatabad under his control and expanded empire. After him, Burhan, Hussain Nizam Shah, Murtaza were Sultans just for namesake. With the death of Chand Bibi, Ahmednagar declined. And later in 1637 CE during the period of Shah Jahan, Mughal king, Ahmednagar was merged into the Mughal State.

2.2.5 Imad Shahs of Berar (1490-1580 CE)

After the fall of Bahamani Kingdom, five Sultan states came to exist. Imad Shah Dynasty of Berar is one among them. It was situated between, Pen Ganga and Vine Ganga Rivers at Vardha, Tapati to north of Bidar. In 1490, Fathullah founded this dynasty. Ellichpur was their capital. Fathullah had a title called 'Imad-ul-Mulk'. After his death in 1504 CE, his son Allauddin Imad Shah came to the power. He was an incompetent king. After him, his son Darya Imad Shah came to power and even during his rule, Berar Dynasty continued its battles with neighbouring states.

After the death of Darya Imad Shah, his younger son, Burhan Imad Shah took over the power. During his rule, power came to the hands of usurper called Tufail Khan. Later, Berar Dynasty fell to the hands of Vijayapur Sultans.

The Contributions of Adil Shahs:

During the reign of 200 years, Adil Shahs of Vijayapur contributed a lot to the fields of education, literature, music, fine arts, art and sculpture.

Education: Adil Shahs were great lovers of education and they encouraged it. Their education policy was to develop

Islamic culture. Makhtab (Mosques) and Madarasa (college) were the educational centres. Philosophy, religion, law, poetry and other subjects were taught. Educational institutions were under King's patronage.

Literature: The contribution of Adil Shah to the literature is very prominent. Literature became rich in their period because Kings were poets themselves. Many books were written in Persian, Arabic, Urdu and Kannada languages.

Persian Poet	: Ferista – 'Thariq-e-Ferista' and 'Gulshan-e-Ibrahim'
Urdu Poets	: Abdul's 'Ibrahim Nama'
Mulla Nasrati's	: 'Alinama'
Kannada Poet	: Narahari of Torave – 'Torave Ramayana'

Music: Yusuf Ali Adil Shah and Ibrahim Adil Shah II were great musicians. Ibrahim Adil Shah's work 'Kitab-e-Navaras' was the great work in music. He opened a music school. Women of royal and rich families were interested in music.

Fine Arts: Ibrahim II was a fine artist. His court had many Persian artists. Beautiful painting of flowers, plants, creeper and other nature scenes were painted on their houses, walls of Mosques and floors. These paintings helped to know aspirations, interests and traditions of the people.

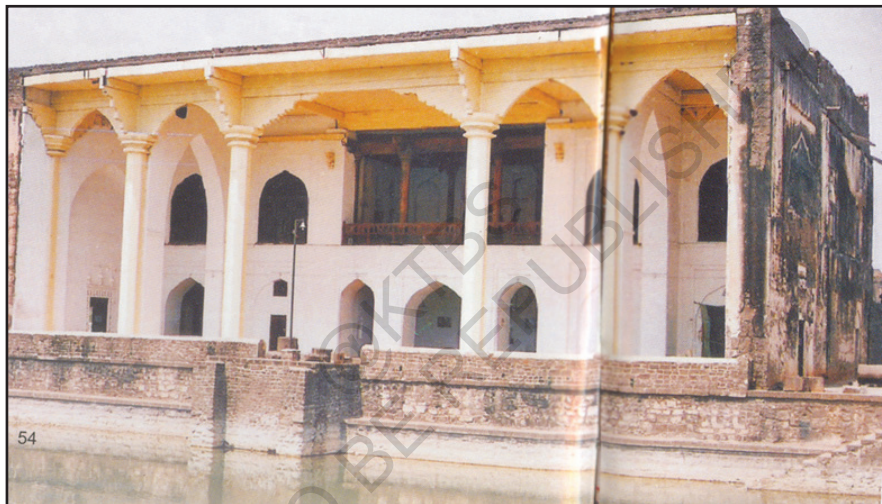
Art and Sculpture: In the history of art and sculpture of Karnataka, the buildings of Adil Shahs of Bijapur are the important ones. They built forts, palaces, mosques and tombs. Their monuments are in Indo-Islamic style.

a)Fort: The fort of Bijapur is a big one and it has ninety six bastions (the dome which were built on fort) and six main entrances.

b) Palaces:

Gagan Mahal: In 1620 CE, Ibrahim Adil Shah built it. It has three storeyed towers.

Mehtar Mahal: It is also a three storeyed palace. Ibrahim Adil Shah II built it. It is famous for its fine and delicate decorations. And in Asar Mahal, rooms have different paintings painted on them.



Asar Mahal, Vijayapur



Gagan Mahal, Vijayapur

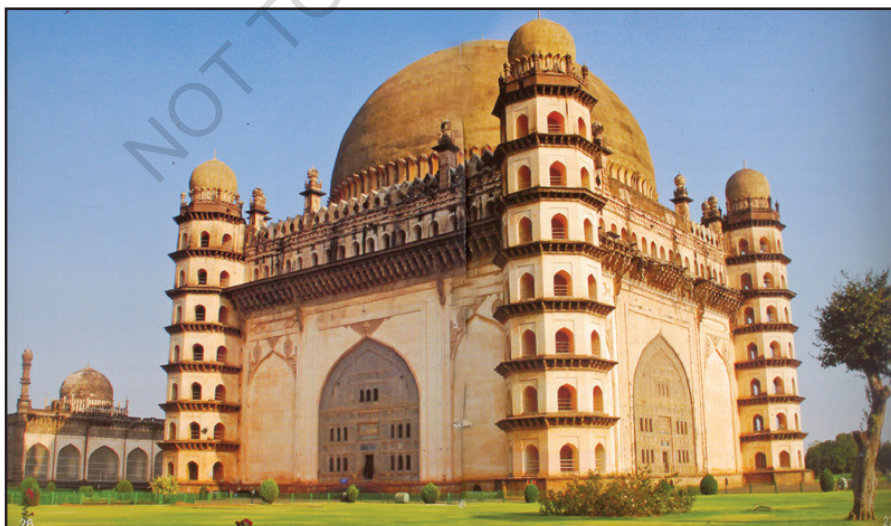
c) Mosques:

Jama Masjid: Ali Adil Shah built it. It is famous for its very wide prayer hall. It is a common building without any decorations. It has different new style among other art monuments.

Ibrahim Roza: Ibrahim Adil Shah II built it in the memory of his wife, Taj Begum in Bijapur. It has the tombs of Ibrahim and his relatives. It is the only Roza in India. It is called as 'Taj Mahal of South India'.

The Mosque and the Tomb are built on an elevated platform with a garden around them and compound wall around it. This is called 'Roza'.

Gol Gumbaz: Mohammed decided to build something that is even bigger and greater than Roza. He built Gol Gumbaz, a domed tomb in 1656 CE at Bijapur. It has a big dome with a whispering chamber inside. It is a fine example for technology of that time. It is the second largest dome in the world and the first largest dome in India.



Gol Gumbaz, Vijayapur



**Malik E Maidan
Firangi,
Vijayapur**



Jumma Mosque, Vijayapur

Other Important Monuments: Bara Kaman, Bade Kaman, Ananda Mahal, Upli Buruj, Taj Bawdi, Chand Bawdi and other monuments are important ones.

Activities

- 1) Collect the pictures of art and sculpture of Bahamani and Adil Shah Dynasties and make an album.
- 2) Collect pictures of temples, churches and mosques which are the symbols of Hindu, Christian and Muslim cultures and make an album.

Chronological Period (CE)

The reign of Bahamani Kingdom	: 1347-1527 CE
Establishment of Madarasa in Bidar	: 1461CE
The reign of Adil Shahs	: 1489-1672 CE
Construction of Ibrahim Rauza	: 1626 CE
Construction of Gol Gumbaz	: 1656 CE

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Bahamani dynasty was established in the year _____
2. Kalaburagi was the capital of _____sultan
3. Feroz shah set up _____ city on the banks of Bhima river.
4. Mohammed Gawan set up Madarasa in the year _____
5. Founder of Barid Shahi dynasty was _____
6. Founder of Golkonda's Kutub Shahi state was _____
7. Founder of Imaad Shahi dynasty was _____

II. Answer in one sentence.

1. Who was the founder of Bahamani dynasty?
2. Who was Mohammed Gawan?
3. Where is Solahkhamba mosque?
4. Name the prominent person among Adil Shahi sultans.
5. What is called as Taj Mahal of South India?
6. Why is Golgumbaz famous?
7. Who had the little Jagadguru Badashah?

III. Discuss in groups and answer.

1. Name Mohammed Gawan's achievements.
2. Name five Shahi dynasties.
3. Ibrahim Adil Shahi had religious tolerance, discuss.

IV. Match the following

A

1. Adil Shahi
2. Qutub Shahi
3. Nizam Shahi
4. Imaad Shahi
5. Barid Shahi

B

- a) Ahmed Nagar
- b) Berar
- c) Vijayapur
- d) Bidar
- e) Golkonda



**LESSON
3****BHAKTHI CULT AND
SUFİ HERİTAGE****Introduction**

In South and North India Alwars and Daasas and in north India Sanths (Saints) and Sufis created social awakening through Bhakthi Cult. In this lesson, the objectives, meaning and features of Bhakthi cult are discussed. In southern India Aandal, Akkamahadevi, Kanakadasa, Purandaradasa and Shishunala Sharif are introduced. Similarly, in North India Kabirdas, Gurunanak, Tulasidas, Meerabai, Sri Chaithanya and Sufi Saints are introduced. The harmony these faiths together have achieved, despite their diverse religious faiths, and their contribution towards enriching the vernacular languages are discussed here.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the contributions of Bhakthi Cult in forging religious harmony.
- 2] Understanding the preachings of Dasas and Saints.
- 3] Understanding and appreciating the unique philosophy of Sufis.

Indian society is inclusive of many cultures. In this society caste system, superstitions and pseudo rituals were deeprooted. It was believed that attaining Moksha (salvation) for the common man was impossible. The medieval society was under the impression that the common people were not eligible for such a destiny. During this period, saints of Bhakti cult and Sufi tradition brought in a social and religious reformation.

They stressed the importance of global brotherhood and taught that Bhakthi is the best way to attain Moksha. This

path is called Bhakthi Cult. The word Bhakthi is from the Sanskrit word 'Bhuj'. Bhuj means the knowledge.

Gist of Bhakthi cult:

1. Bhakthi cult condemned discrimination. It preached equality.
2. The Saints of Bhakthi cult opposed and condemned superstitious practices.
3. They undertook the task of uniting the hearts of people
4. According to Sufi Saints dharma is love and service to mankind. God is one, not many, they preached.

3.1 Bhakthi Heritage in South India:

Aandal:



Aandal

Aandal is one among the twelve Alvars, the Vishnu Devotees, of Tamilnadu. She was an adopted daughter of Vishnuchitha. Vishnuchitha was an alvar, who was also called Periyalwar. Aandal's original name was Godadevi. They were devotees of Krishna. Her father was making flower garlands and offering it to Krishna temple of Srivilliputhur. Aandal loved Krishna and she claimed that he was her husband. She wrote 'Thirupaavai' and dedicated to God. In Tamilnadu Tiruppaavai Vrata (a ceremony / religious observance) is very famous. According to Alvars all Vishnu devotees are equal and their birth should not be questioned. Caste discrimination is a criminal offence, they believed.

Akkamahadevi:

Akkamahadevi was an enterprising woman in the Vachana movement of twelfth century. She has made immense contributions to Vachana literature. She was born in Uduthadi of Shivamoga District. Her father was Nirmalashetty and mother Sumathi. Akka immersed in Shivabhakthi since her childhood. She claimed



Akkamahadevi

Channamallikarjuna himself to be her husband. Her parents forcibly got her married to king Koushika. She found it a hindrance to her service to Guru, Linga, Jangama, so she left the palace. Later, she stayed at Anubhava Mantapa in Kalyana for sometime. There she wrote many Vachanas under the pen name Channamallikarjuna. She was respected by all Shivasharanas. She left Kalyana and went to Srishaila towards the end of her life. She left her mortal body in the Kadali forest of Srishaila.

Purandaradasa (1480-1564 CE)

He is one of the important persons in Kannada Dasa literature. Purandaradasa was born in Purandaragada. His original name was Srinivasa Nayaka. His father was Varadappa Nayaka and mother Leelavathi. Wife Lakshmibai was a religious woman. Srinivasa Nayaka was a miser and an atheist. Later he distributed all his wealth to the needy people and spent rest of his life in the thought of God. He travelled to many places, singing Keerthanas and at last, he reached Krishnadevaraya's court. Vyasaraya gave him deeksha and



Purandaradasa

called him as Purandara. Later he became Purandaradasa. We can see humaneness in all his songs. He condemned caste system. We also see the combination of philosophy, moral and musical qualities in his songs. He is known as Karnataka Sangeetha Pithamaha (Father of Carnatic music). He wrote Keerthanas with the pen name of Purandara Vittala. He was praised by his own Guru (teacher) Vysaraya as "Purandara Dasa is Ultimate as a Dasa".

Kanakadasa (1508-1606 CE)

Kanakadasa is one of the famous Keerthanakaras of Daasa Literature. He was born about 1508 CE at Bada village of Bankapura Taluk in Haveri District. Thimmappa was his original name. Beerappa and Bachamma were his parents. He was a warrior and also a poet. He headed a group of over 78 villages. It is said that he found a potful of Gold and he came to be known as Kanakanayaka.



Kanakadasa

He renounced worldly things and became a disciple of Vyasaraya. Later, he came to be known as Kanakadasa. He has composed many Kirthanas with a pen name Adhikeshava. Adikeshava was his personal God. He has criticized the superstitious of the society in his songs and has preached the simple path of attaining Moksha in them. He has also criticized caste system in his songs.

Kanakana Kindi: The priests of Udupi temple stops Kanaka from entering the temple. It is said that, Lord Krishna pleased by his devotion turned his face towards west for Kanaka. This was named as Kanakana Kindi. Kanakadasa wrote Haribhakthisara, Nalacharithre, Ramadhanya Charithe (Shatpadi epics), Mohana Tharangini (The Sangeetha Kavya)

Shishunala Sharifa:

Shishunala Sharifa is the first Kannada Muslim mystic poet. He is known as Kabeera of Karnataka. He was born in 1819 CE at Shishunaala. His parents were Imam Saheb, mother Hajjamma. He studied both Hindu and Islamic religion in his childhood. Later he passed his Mulki exams and served as teacher for sometime. He took Deeksha from Govindabhatta and wrote many Thathvapadas. In his poems one can find Rewayath (Moharam words). Among those songs Kalagapada, Dharmika Neethipada, Alaavipada, Savaal Jawab Pada are famous. We can see his grave in Shishunala. He tried to spread humanity beyond the barriers of caste and religion.

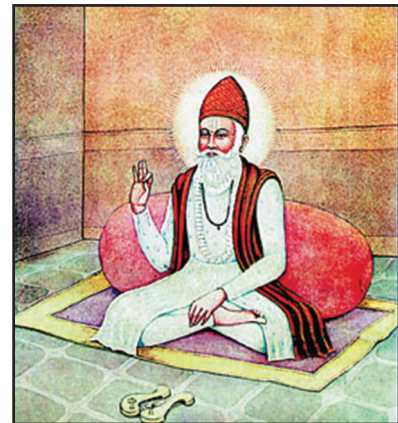


**Shishunala
Sharifa**

3.2 Bhakthi Heritage of North India:

Kabirdas (1398-1518 CE)

Kabirdas is a famous saint of Bhakthi cult and was a disciple of Ramananda. He tried to bring harmony between Hindu and Muslim religions. He was an adopted son of Muslim weaver couple Neeru and Neema of Varanasi. He condemned caste system, luxurious life, and discrimination based on religion. Allah and Rama are the two names of one God, he said. He described Hindu Muslims as pots of same clay.

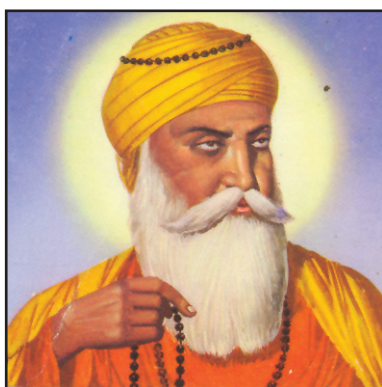


Kabirdas

Kabir told that he is the son of Rama and Allah. According to him, it is not possible to see God by fasting, torturing

the body, sacred pilgrimages. It is only possible by sacred devotion. He taught his philosophy through Doha (Two lines poems) which is simple and easy to understand by common man. His followers are called Kabir Panthis.

Gurunanak (1469-1539 CE):



Gurunank

Gurunank is the founder of Sikh religion. He was born in 1469 CE at Thalavandi in Punjab, now it is in Pakistan. Mehtakalu (Kaaluchanda) and Thruptha were his parents. He stressed on good views of Hindu and Muslim religions. His songs called as Japji are in Grantha Sahib, sacred book of Sikhs. Sikh cult has given importance for Japa and good deeds.

He stressed on gender equality. Nanak had great belief in the existence of the God. God is one and eternal, he proclaimed. He said, one can gain Guru through Bhakthi and with Bhakthi one can attain Mukthi. He opposed social evils like Idol worshipping, casteism, Sathi System etc., During one of his travels he visited Karnataka. He stayed in Bidar, the place called Naanak Jhira (Sweet water spring).

Tulasidas (1532-1623 CE)

Tulasidas was the first to support bhakthi Maarga in North India. He was born in a Brahmin family. He has contributed to the Hindi literature. He wrote Ramacharithamanasa. This is a great book in Hindi in the North, it is famous as Tulasiramayana. Ramabhaktha Tulasidasa. He sowed devotion, pure life, love, affection, patience, generosity among the people.



Tulasidas

Meerabai (1498-1569 CE)

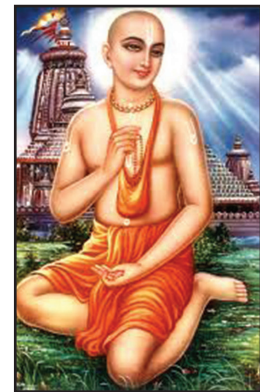


Meerabai

Meerabai is a renowned saint of India and is called as Radha of Kaliyuga. She was born in a Rajput family in Rajasthan. She was Raja Rathansingh's daughter. She married prince of Mewar. She loved philosophy from her childhood, so she spent her time in offering Puja, meditation and singing. Her mother-in-law opposed her worshipping lord Krishna. Meerabai could not tolerate this and she left for Brindavan, the pilgrimage place of Srikrishna. Her songs are full of devotion and love. Giridhara Gopala is her favourite God. She has remained eternal due to her thousands of Bhajans.

Chaithanya (1485-1533 CE)

Chaithanya was born in Nabadwip Dham (Nadia) in Bengal in 1485 CE. Jagannatha Mishra and Sridevi were his parents. Vishwambara was his original name. Eshvarpuri was his Guru. Chaithanya left his family life and took Sanyasa at the age of 25. He rejected casteism. Bhakthi is the only way to attain Mukthi. Universal love is the first step towards the God, he said. He travelled to holy places of India and spread the message of love.



Chaithanya

Love, brotherhood and generosity are the essence of his teachings. Today's Hare Krishna cult has been influenced by him. The Bengalis call him Chaithanya Mahaprabhu and also treat him as the incarnation of lord Krishna

Influences of Bhakthi cult:

Result:

- Bhakthi saints created harmony between Hindu and Muslims.
- Bhakthi saints wrote in simple common man's language. This enriched the languages of the common man.

3.3 Heritage of Sufi:

Just as Kabir, Kanakadas, Chaitanya and others brought new awareness among the Hindus, Sufi saints brought awareness among the muslims. They worked for the harmony between Hindus and Muslims. The Sufi cult originated in Arabia and entered India later.

The word Sufi comes from the word 'Saaf' which means clean and clear. The Sufi saints were Mystics and used to wear woollen dress.

Essence of Sufi cult:

1. God is one. He is powerful. We are all his children.
2. Encouraged good deeds
3. All are equal
4. Opposed caste system.

Later on, Sufis were influenced by Yoga, Vedantha, and Buddhist thoughts. 'Dharma means love', 'service to mankind is important' are some of the philosophical thoughts of Sufis.

Nizamuddin Auliya:

He is one of the main Sufi saints. He lived in Delhi and lived a life of poverty. Masjid with thatched roof was his centre of activity. He refused the village gifted



by Sultan of Delhi. He preached to the devotees who visited him, to practise good qualities and kindness.

Khwaja Bande Nawaz:

Bande Nawaz is a famous Chisthi Sufi saint. He was the disciple of Nasiruddhin of Delhi. Bandenawaz means protector of those who came to his shelter. His original name was Gesudaraj means long haired. He knew Sanskrit, Arabic Parsi, Dakhani (Urdu) and many more languages. He settled in Kalaburagi. He was respected by the king Firoz Shah. He wrote in Dakhani language. His literature is still preserved in Kalaburagi library. Every year his Urs is held in Kalaburagi.

Chisthi Sect:

In Sufi cult Chisthi sect is important. Moyinuddin Chisthi is the founder of this. He came and settled in Ajmer. Devotion towards God, service to Guru, good life are the main features of Chisthi followers. He had concern for harmony of Hindu and Muslims. He wrote in Dakani (urdu) language. Salim Chisthi from Fatehpur Sikri was famous among them.



Salim Chisti Tomb, Agra

Lahore (Today's Pakistan):	Sheik Ismail
Ajmer	: Kwaja Moyinuddin Chisti
Delhi	: Nijamuddin Aulia
Arcot	: Tippu Masthara Aulia
Kalaburagi	: Kwaja Bande Nawaz.

Chronology:

Nijamuddin Aulia	1238 to 1325 CE
Kabirdas	1440 to 1518 CE
Gurunanak	1469 to 1539 CE
Purandaradasa	1480 to 1564 CE
Chaithanya	1485 to 1533 CE
Meerabai	1498 to 1569 CE
Kanakadasa	1508 to 1606 CE
Tulasidas	1532 to 1623 CE

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. _____ is the penname of Akkamahadevi.
2. Purandaradasa was in the court of _____
3. Adikeshava is the pen name of _____
4. Kabir of Karnataka is _____
5. Chaithanya's first name is _____
6. Sufi saint Khwaja Bande Nawaj's other name is _____

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence:

1. What is the original name of Aandal?
2. Where was Akkamahadevi born?
3. Who is Karnataka Sangeetha Pithamaha?
4. Name Kanakadasa's parents.
5. Which is the sacred book of Sikhs?
6. Who is called as Radha of Kaliyuga?
7. What is the meaning of the word 'Sufi'?
8. Name Sufi saints of India.
9. Who was the founder of Chisthi cult?
10. Who is the first Kannada Muslim poet?

III. Answer the following in two - three sentences each:

1. Write the message of Kabirdas
2. List out the teachings of Gurunanak.

3. What are influences of Bhakthi cult?
4. Summarise the essence of Sufi cult.

IV Match the following:

A

1. Gurunanak
2. Chaithanya
3. Nijamuddin Aulia
4. Meerabai

B

- a) Sufi Saint
- b) Sikh religion
- c) Radha of Kaliyuga
- d) Harekrishna cult

Discuss:

Discuss the relevance of preachings of Bhakthi cult.

Activities:

1. Collect the photos of Bhakthi saints with their details.
2. Read the Biographies of Sri Chaithanya, Guru Nanak, Meerabai, Tulasidas, Kabir, Surdas and Sufisaints.
3. Listen to Meera Bhajans
4. Collect more information about Sufi cult. Discuss their influences on India's multi religious society and their relevance in the present context and make short note.



LESSON 4

NAYAKAS, PALEGARAS AND NAADA PRABHUS



Introduction

After the fall of Vijayanagara Empire, Karnataka came under three administrative rulings. They were Vijayapur (Bijapura), Keladi and Mysuru. After the decline of Vijayapur, Mughals and Marathas ruled many regions of Karnataka. Even with presence of these rulers, Keladi and Mysuru states protected themselves well from them and continued the traditions and practices of Vijayanagar Empire. With these, Palepattus (feudatory Kingdoms) grew in Chitradurga, Surapura and Yelahanka (Bengaluru) regionally.

In this lesson, we will learn about Nayakas of Keladi, Chitradurga, Surapura and Naada Prabhus of Yelahanka and their achievements.

Competencies

- 1] To understand the achievements of Senior Venkatappa Nayaka and Shivappa Nayaka.
- 2] To know brave story of Rani Chennammaji.
- 3] To recognize the tolerance of other religions by Keladi Nayakas.
- 4] To understand the bravery and achievements of Madakari Nayaka of Chitradurga.
- 5] To understand the achievements of Venkatappa Nayaka IV of Surapura.
- 6] To appreciate the cultural contributions of Surapura Nayakas.
- 7] To know the achievements of Kempegowda I and Kempegowda II, the Naada Prabhus of Yelahanka.

4.1 Nayakas of Keladi (1499-1763 CE)

Nayakas/Palegaras: Under the control of Vijayanagara Empire, there were many small kings. They are called Nayakas (Chieftains) or Palegaras. The places which were ruled by these chiefs are called 'Palepattus'. Among these chiefs, Nayakas of Keladi and Nayakas of Chitradurga are famous.

Keladi was founded in 1499CE during the Vijayanagara period and later became independent. The leaders of Keladi were ruling the coastal and malenadu regions of Karnataka.

The Keladi province was large and prosperous. Keladi consisted of Shivamogga, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kasaragodu [Kerala], Kodagu, Hassan, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Dharwada and Uttara Kannada areas.

Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka [1582 -1629 CE]: Venkatappa Nayaka is popular among the kings of Keladi. In his period, the Keladi kingdom attained complete freedom. He took out military expedition till River Chandragiri in the coastal region. With the help of Queen Abbakkadevi, he defeated the Portuguese in Mangaluru. He defeated Adil Shahi forces of Vijayapur and established victory pillar in Hanagal. He encouraged all religions.

Shivappa Nayaka [1645 -1660 CE]

Shivappa Nayaka was a famous Keladi king. He occupied the coastal forts of the Portuguese and got the title 'Padugadalodeya'. He built strong forts in Mangaluru, Bekal and Chandragiri [Kerala] for the security of the kingdom. Shivappa Nayaka was a pious man.

He encouraged the traders of Goa to settle in his state for development of trade. The Christians of Goa were experts in agriculture and he encouraged them to migrate to his state and provided land and other contributions. He made a strict rule that the Christian priest should be a local person.

The Sistu of Shivappa Nayaka : The revenue system started by Shivappa Nayaka was called as 'Sistu'. As per this, the fixation of land revenue was based on the fertility of the land. About 1/3 of the production was collected as land revenue. This systematic revenue system was called 'Sistu of Shivappa Nayaka'. The sistu system led to the development of Malenadu.

Queen Chennammaji (1671-1696 CE): Queen Chennammaji, the daughter-in-law of Shivappa Nayaka took over power after him. She repelled the Mughal army and gave protection to Chatrapathi Rajaram, the son of Shivaji. Chennamma, the symbol of valour and sacrifice of Karnataka, fought war even with the Mysuru army.

The Keladi kings built temples, agraharas and veershaiva mutts. The Aghoreshwara temple in Ikkeri is famous for sculpture. The mutts were the centres of boarding (food facilities) and education. They contributed generously to all the religions. Chennammaji gifted land for a Christian church in Mangaluru.

On account of continuous wars with Mysuru and internal wars, the Keladi kingdom became weak. Later, Hyder Ali occupied the Keladi kingdom.

Chronology [In CE]

- a] The period of Keladi rule - 1499 -1763 CE
- b] Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka - 1586 -1629 CE
- c] Shivappa Nayaka - 1645-1660 CE
- d] Queen Chennammaji - 1671-1696 CE
- e] Occupation of Keladi by Hyder Ali - 1763 CE

I] Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1] The Queen of Ullal who helped defeat Portuguese was _____
- 2] Rani Chennammaji repelled the Mughals and protected _____

II] Answer the following questions in one sentence:

- 1] Who is called Padugadalodeya in the Keladi history?
- 2] How did Shivappa Nayaka encourage the Goa Christians?
- 3] What is Sistu?
- 4] Who is Rani Chennammaji?

III] Answer in 2-3 sentences

- 1] What were the achievements of Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka?
- 2] Write on the achievements of Nayakas of Keladi.

4.2 : The Nayakas of Chitradurga

The Nayakas of Chitadurga have prominent place in the Karnataka history. They ruled as Chieftains from 16th to 18th centuries.

Thirteen Chieftains ruled this province for about 211 years. Matthi Thimmanna Nayaka [1568-1589CE] was the first king of this Palepattu. Kasturi Rangappa Nayaka-I [1603-1652 CE], Kasturi Chikkanna Nayaka [1675-1686 CE], Bichchugatthi Bharamanna Nayaka [1681-1721], Hiremadakari Nayaka [1721-1749] are the famous kings.

Raajaveer Madakari Nayaka [1754-1779 CE]

He is the most powerful and popular among the Nayakas of Chitradurga. He ascended the throne at the age of twelve years. He helped Hyder Ali several times during wars. But Hyder Ali became jealous of the valour of Madakari Nayaka. In order to suppress him, Hyder Ali besieged the seven ringed fort of Chitradurga. But it was an impossible task to occupy such an invincible fort. The soldiers of Hyder Ali tried to enter the fort after knowing the secret entrance, in the absence of the watchman. At that time, Obavva, the wife of a watchman, killed the enemies with her wooden pestle (Onake). That secret passage is present in the fort of Chitradurga and called 'Obavvana Kindi'.

Hyder Ali who was not prepared to accept defeat, besieged the fort once again. Madakari Nayaka was defeated in the fierce war. The dynastic rule of chieftains of Chitradurga province ended with the rule of Madakari Nayaka.

Chitradurga is an attractive hill fort consisting of seven encircled forts. There are several temples and tanks inside it. The Nayakas of Chitradurga built several temples. The Bharamasagara and Bheemasamudra tanks are their contributions. The Nayakas of Chitradurga are known for their bravery and valour.

Chronology

- a] Matthi Thimmanna Nayaka -1568-1589 CE
- b] Bichchugatthi Bharamanna Nayaka -1689-1721 CE
- c] Hiremadakari Nayaka -1721-1749 CE
- d] Raajaveer Madakari Nayaka -1754-1779 CE

Answer the following questions in one sentence

- 1] Who is Matthi Thimmanna Nayaka?
- 2] Write a short note on Raajaveer Madakari Nayaka.
- 3] Why do we still remember Onake Obavva?
- 4] Name the tanks built by the Chitadurga chieftains.

4.3 : The Nayakas of Surapura

Surapura in Yadagiri district is situated in between the rivers Krishna and Bheema. From 1637 to 1858 CE, twelve Nayakas ruled it. Gaddipidda Nayaka was the founder of this dynasty. His ancestors were in the Vijayanagara army. They are one among the scattered groups after the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire. Later, after getting the official permission from Bijapur Adilshahis, they started to rule from Vaginageri. Peethambari Baharipidda Nayaka [1687-1726 CE] made Surapura his capital after constructing it.

Later, in accordance with the agreement between the British and the Hyderabad Nizam, Surapura came under the control of Hyderabad. Raja Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka (1843-1858 CE), the son of Raja Krishnappa Nayaka came to power. The news of the First War of Independence in India reached Surapura. Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka had a plan to fight against the British by unifying the kings of South India.

He enlisted Arabs and Rohilas in his army. And he also started to train the army. On hearing these developments, the British officer Thornhill wrote a letter to Captain Campbell on 24th December 1857 and directed him to take immediate action against Raja Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka.

The British regiment entered Surapura in 1858 and a battle ensued. The enraged army of Surapura broke the bones of Stuart. Newberry also fell. Meanwhile, Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka travelled to Hyderabad to bring the special forces of Arab and Rohil. The British forces entered Surapura and destroyed it. The Prime Minister of Hyderabad Nizam Salar Jung handed over Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka on the pretext of helping him, with the intention of getting a favour. British kept Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka in a prison at Secunderabad. Later, he was subjected to enquiry and was awarded death sentence.

On the plea made by a British officer Meadows Taylor, the Governor General of India dropped the death sentence condemned him for four years deportation. While he was taken to a fort in Chengalpet near Madras, the British betrayed and shot the resting Venkatappa dead. Later, they spread the false news that he committed suicide.

Later, the British gifted Surapura to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The successors of Surapura province spent their time under the Nizam. Finally, when the province of Nizam of Hyderabad merged with the Indian Union on September 17, 1948, Surapura also merged with India.

The Surapura Nayakas have contributed to the field of culture. Their rule still finds resonance in the minds of people due to their pro people programmes. They built tanks,

temples, wells, forts and palaces. Many Jahagirs (Land gifts) were given. They had provided Inam land to sustain the worship of their Patron God Venkataramana at Tirupati and Gopalaswamy. They had offered patronage to many artists, sculptors and musicians. Many literary works of good value were written during their reign. They were known for their religious tolerance.

The Surapura rulers always accorded prominent place to paintings. The design and techniques of Surapura paintings are of high quality. The Surapura paintings stand unique from Vijaynagara, Vijayapur and Mysuru Paintings. These paintings can be seen in the museums of London and Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad.

Chronology

- 1] The period of rule by Surapura Chieftains - 1636-1858 CE
- 2] Peethambari Baharipidda Nayaka - 1687-1726 CE
- 3] Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka - 1843-1858 CE
- 4] The fall of Surapura - February 09, 1858
- 5] Merger of Surapura with Indian Union - September 17, 1948

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

- 1] Who was the founder of the Surapura Province?
- 2] Name the king who built Surapura Capital.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions

- 1] Write a note on the achievements of Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka.
- 2] Explain the architectural contributions of the Surapura Chieftains.

4.4 : Naada Prabhus of Yelahanka

Ranabhaire Gowda is the founder of Yelahanka Naadaprabhu dynasty. After Ranabhaire Gowda, Jayagowda, Gidde Gowda, Kempananje Gowda and others ruled. The most popular ruler of this dynasty is Hiriya Kempe Gowda. Therefore, the rulers of Yelahanka are known as the rulers from Kempegowda dynasty. They were Naadaprabhus during the rule of Vijayanagara empire. They ruled Bengaluru, Ramanagara, Tumakuru and undivided Kolar districts during their period. Since Yelahanka was the first capital, they are called Yelahanka Naadaprabhus. Later, Bengaluru and Magadi were their capitals.

Hiriya Kempe Gowda [1532-1597 CE] : Hiriya Kempegowda founded Bengaluru city in 1537 CE. He built a fort in Bengaluru and started his rule from there. He built Basava Temple of Basavanagudi, Someshwara Temple of Halasuru and extended the Gavigangadhareshwara temple. He is credited of building several prominent tanks. Some of them are: Dharmambudhi tank, Halasur tank and Sampangi tank. Hiriya Kempegowda was a devotee of Gangadhareshwara of Shivagange and built several choultries and agraharas. He also earned the title 'Prajavatsala' in recognition of his pious administration.

Kempe Gowda-II [1597-1641 CE) : Kempe Gowda-II was the elder son of Hiriya Kempe Gowda. During his period, Army General Ranadulla Khan of Vijayapur Adil Shahis occupied Bengaluru in 1638. Hence, Kempe Gowda-II started to rule Magadi and Kunigal regions and made Magadi his capital. Usually, the rulers of this family are called as Magadi Kempegowdas. Kempegowda-II had marked the borders of Bengaluru and had built four watch towers in the marked places. During his reign, Bengaluru grew as a major weaving centre. He built forts at Magadi, Savanadurga, Huliurdurga, Huthridurga and others. Like his father, he also constructed new villages, temples and tanks.

Kempe Gowda-II handed over the political power of Magadi to his son Kempe Gowda-III and the power of Kunigal province to his another son Hiriya Kempe Gowda II. Kempe Gowda-III [1641-1674 CE] constructed the Kempasagara tank in order to tackle drought. Hiriya Kempegowda-II [1641-1662 CE] was not only brave but was also a multi language academician. He earned the title 'Nava Kavita Gumbhapumbhavani' in recognition of his literary achievements. His queens built Agraharas, tanks and temples in Kunigal and Huliurdurga.

Later, the regions ruled by the Yelahanka Chieftains merged with the Mysuru province.

Chronology

- 1] Hiriya Kempegowda - 1532-1597 CE
- 2] Kempegowda-II - 1597-1641 CE
- 3] Kempe Gowda-III - 1641-1674 CE
- 4] Hiriya Kempegowda-II - 1641-1662 CE.

Know this

The watch towers built by Kempegowda-II are present in the following areas of present Bengaluru: the North tower -Mekhri circle, the South tower-Lalbagh, the East tower-Haloor and the West tower-Gavi Gangadhareshwara.

EXERCISE

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence

1. Who is the founder of Yelahanka Naadaprabhu dynasty?
2. Who is the founder of Bengaluru city?
3. Name the capitals of Yelahanka Naadaprabhus.
4. What was the title given to Kempegowda-II?

II. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences

1. What are the achievements of Hiriya Kempegowda?
2. Write a short note on Kempegowda-II.

Activity

Yelahanka Chieftains constructed several tanks around Bengaluru. Many tanks have disappeared now and discuss on the effect of this disappearance and prepare a report to be submitted to the government.



LESSON 5

WODEYARS OF MYSURU



Introduction

The Wodeyars of Mysuru, Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan are introduced. Important Wodeyar rulers like Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, and others are introduced. The important Dewans are introduced.

Competencies

- 1] Appreciating pro-people achievements of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar.
- 2] To know the reasons and results of battles of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan against British.
- 3] To know the contributions of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan
- 4] To understand the achievements of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar.
- 5] Mark the historical places of Mysuru Province on a map.

5.1 Important Wodeyars of Mysuru:

Yaduraya was the first king of Mysuru Wodeyars (1399-1423 CE) Gandabherunda was the emblem of the state. Srirangapattana was their first capital.

Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar (1673-1704 CE)

Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar is the prominent king of early kings. He implemented many pro-people measures. He opened 'Attara Kacheri' with eighteen departments. He built a dam across the western stream of River Kaveri near Srirangapattana and provided irrigation facility. He introduced thrift in his administration and enriched the treasury and was conferred with 'Navakoti Narayana' title.



**Chikkadevaraja
Wodeyar**

Mysuru state was prosperous during the reign of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar. But the later Kings were weak. The administration was overseen by Dalawoys, who ruled in the name of Kings.



Attara Kacheri, Mysuru

5.2 Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan

Hyder Ali (1761-1782 CE)

Hyder Ali was an eminent commander in Dalawoy Nanjarajaiah's army. He was brave and adventurous. He won many battles and accumulated army and wealth. This made him gain respect from the king. When there was a revolt in the capital city, Hyder Ali suppressed it and restored the Kingship of Krishnaraja Wodeyar and removed the Dalawoy and took over the administration.



Hyder Ali

Soon after taking over the administration, he engaged in extending the borders of the state. He defeated the Keladi ruler and confiscated their wealth and improved his financial status. He also took over the Chitradurga fort with a lot of difficulty.

Battles with British:

The British came for business and gradually became powerful in politics. The British did not tolerate the expansion of Mysuru kingdom in the south by Hyder Ali. This led to an inevitable clash between Hyder Ali and British.

The four battles waged by Hyder Ali and later by his son Tippu Sultan against British are called 'Anglo Mysuru wars' or 'Mysuru Wars'.

In the First Anglo-Mysuru war, the British suffered considerable loss. Hence, they had to sign Madras Treaty with Hyder Ali inevitably. As per the treaty, both the parties rush to each others rescue if attacked by any enemy. This elevated the status of Hyder Ali.

A few years later, Marathas attacked Mysuru kingdom. Then, the Britishers did not come to the aid of Hyder Ali and remained neutral. This enraged Hyder Ali and he invaded British. This is the Second Anglo-Mysuru war. Hyder Ali died while fighting this war. The battle was continued by Tippu Sultan.

Achievements of Hyder Ali : Hyder Ali was aware of contemporary politics. Though he was an illiterate, he knew many languages including Kannada. He extended the kingdom of Mysuru considerably. He was a brave soldier and an efficient administrator. Hyder Ali has an important place in the annals of Karnataka history. He established the beautiful Lalbagh garden in Bengaluru.

Tippu Sultan (1782-1799 CE)

Tippu Sultan was the son of Hyder Ali. Tippu participated in his father's battles actively and emerged as winner and declared himself as the Sultan.

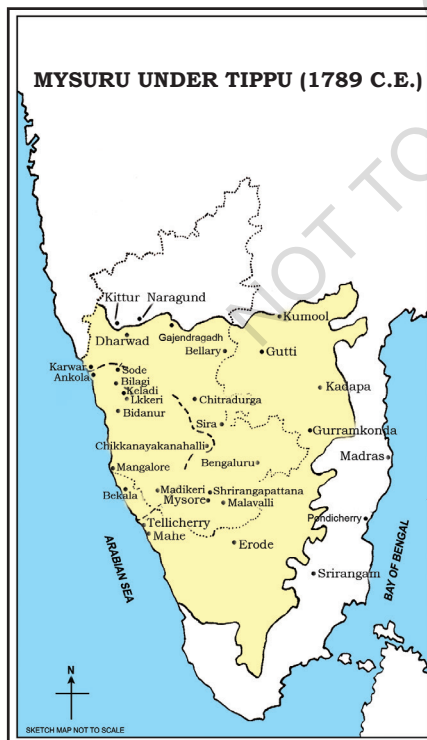
Tippu led the Second Anglo-Mysuru war when his father Hyder Ali died in the battle due to illness.

After the death of his father he continued the Anglo Mysuru wars. Nobody came to help him. He fought against Britishers bravely. At last the British signed the 'Treaty of Mangaluru'. This treaty was beneficial for both parties. Both the parties returned their captured areas and exchanged the prisoners of war. This treaty increased the stature of Tippu.

In a very short duration, another two battles took place between Tippu and Britishers. The mutual hatred and disbelief was the main reason for this.



Tippu Sultan



In the third Anglo-Mysuru war, the Britishers lay siege to the capital city of Tippu's Srirangapattana. Without any alternative, Tippu had to sign a Peace treaty with the British. As per the peace treaty Tippu had to surrender half of his kingdom to the British and had to pay 330 lakh as compensation. Until the compensation is cleared, two sons of Tippu were taken as hostages.

This treaty made Tippu feel disgraced. He decided to throw the British out of India. The fourth Anglo-Mysuru war started. Again Srirangapattana was under siege. Tippu fought valiantly and died in the battle field. Tippu Sultan is known as 'Tiger of Mysuru'.

After the fall of Tippu Sultan, Mysuru came under the rule of British. They handed over the administration to Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. But, Mysuru became the dependent state of the British.

Personality and achievements of Tippu:

- Tippu was aware of the latest achievements in science and technology. He had a very good library. He built Bengaluru palace and summer palace in Srirangapattana (Dariya Douloth). The walls, pillars and the roof of the summer palace are painted with paintings depicting historical incidents.



Bengaluru palace



Dariya Douloth, Srirangapattana

- Tippu put a lot of efforts to enrich his kingdom. He popularized sericulture in the state. He modernized his army with the help of French. He moulded guns in Srirangapattana. Mastering the technique of launching rockets was his uniqueness.

- Tippu sanctioned grants to many Hindu temples and he gave gifts to Shringeri Math. He brought many changes in the field of sericulture and helped farmers by giving loans which could be repayed in easy installments.

- The tomb of Hyder Ali and the Jumma Masjid were great constructions finished by Tippu. The Minarets of the Masjid are known for their beauty. He established royal mints at Srirangapattana and Mysuru.



Jumma Masjid, Srirangapattana

Krishnaraja Wodeyar III (1799-1831 CE)

The period of wars ended with the fall of Tippu Sultan. The British took over the Mysuru state and divided into four parts among Marathas, Nizam and themselves. The remaining one part was returned to Mysuru Wodeyars. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was brought to power. Since, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was only five year old boy, Poornaiah was appointed as the Diwan of Mysuru.



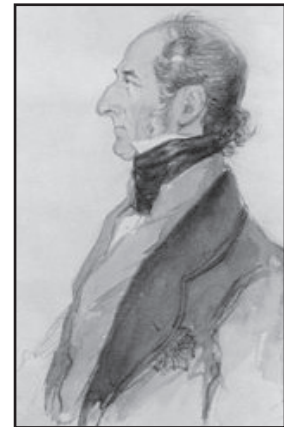
Krishnaraja Wodeyar III

As they felt that Krishnaraja Wodeyar III did not properly suppress the revolt of Bidanuru of Shivamogga, they dethroned the King and brought the administration of Mysuru under a commissioner.

Administration of Commissioners (1831-1881 CE)

Mark Cubbon (1834-1861 CE)

Mark Cubbon implemented many administrative reforms in the state. He transferred the capital from Mysuru to Bengaluru. Mysuru was divided into many administrative units and kept them under superintendent's supervision. Administration units were divided into Districts and Talukas. Judiciary and police departments were organized well. Kannada was implemented as the official language.

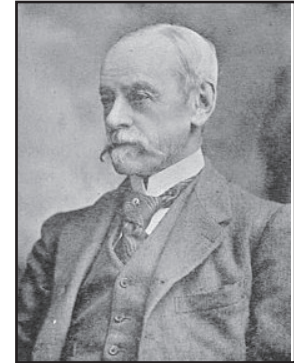


Mark Cubbon

New roads were built and as a result all the major places of the state could get connected directly to Bengaluru. Bridges were built and telegraph lines were laid. The construction of railway line between Bengaluru and Jolarpet started. This was the first railway in the state. He resigned from the commissioner post in 1861. The Cubbon Park was built in his memory.

Louis Bentham Bowring (1862-1870 CE)

Louis Bentham Bowring took charge as the commissioner in 1862. He reorganized the administration structure of Mysuru state. The land revenue collection process was reorganized. Judiciary and Police department were established properly. Educational reforms were introduced with the establishment of department of Public Instruction. Bowring resigned from the Commissioner's post in 1870. The commissioner laid the strong foundation for the development of Mysuru state.



Louis Bentham Bowring

Chamaraja Wodeyar X (1881-1894 CE)

In 1881 British handed over the administration of the state again to Chamaraja Wodeyar X. This is called Punardana. C.Rangacharlu and K.Sheshadri Iyer ruled as Diwans under him. In 1881 People Representative Assembly started functioning.



Chamaraja Wodeyar X



Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar

Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar (1902 – 1940 CE)

Chamaraja Wodeyar X died in Calcutta while he was on a visit. Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar ascended throne as his successor in 1895 and he was only eleven years old then. The administration was run by his mother Nanjammanni. The direct rule of

Naalvadi started from 1902. He was well educated and laid a firm foundation for a modern state during his long reign. He was visionary and had a soft corner for the welfare of the downtrodden. He formed Miller Commission in order to ensure the participation of all sections of the society in the administration.

Achievements of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar:

- He gave 371 acres of land and five lakh rupees grants to J.N.Tata to start a science institution in Bengaluru.
- In 1907 Legislative Assembly was established. This enabled people to discuss their problem through their representatives.
- He built K.R.S. Dam and developed agriculture in the State.
- The present Mysuru Palace was completed in 1910.
- The Mysuru Economic Conference was started in 1911
- He passed the order that backward classes should get special representation in Government Service.
- He gave voting power to women for the first the time.

Naalvadi ushered in development in education, industries, banking and other important sectors by playing the role of a guide and a motivator. He appointed talented Diwans who could translate his vision into reality. Among them, Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah and Sir Mirja Ismail are important.

Mahatma Gandhiji called the Mysuru state of Naalavdi as the 'Ramarajya' and called him 'Rajyashri'. There was no mature ruler like Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar in the early part of twentieth century.

Mysuru Palace was built in the year 1910. A huge fire had destroyed the previous wooden palace. Skilled workers had come from different places for its construction. The main hall (Darbar Hall) was painted by famous artist Rajaravivarma. Financial difficulties arose during the construction of Krishna Raja Sagar dam across river Kaveri. The royal family sold its gold ornaments in Bombay and raised money for the construction work.



Mysuru Palace

Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah: (1912-1918 CE)



Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah

Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah is considered as 'the sculptor and creator of Modern Mysuru'. He worked as the Chief Engineer of Mysuru from 1909 to 1912. Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar appointed him as the Diwan of Mysuru in 1912. During this period, Mysuru state progressed as per the vision of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar.

‘Industrialise or Perish’ was the famous declaration of Sir M Vishveshwaraiah. He started ‘Sandalwood Factory’ at Mysuru, a soap factory, Central Industrial Workshop, Leather Processing and metal factories were started in Bengaluru. In order to provide impetus to trade and commerce, Mysuru Chambers of Commerce and Industries was started at Bengaluru. Mysuru Bank was started in 1913 to provide support to the growth of industries.

Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah believed that education is the key to progress of a country. He made primary education compulsory and gave importance to technical education. He established an agricultural school at Hebbal. The University of Mysuru established in the year 1916 has achieved phenomenal success. Kannada Sahitya Parishath was established in the year 1915. The construction of the KRS dam continued and got completed in the year 1932. The railway lines between Mysuru and Arasikere ; Bowringpete and Kolar were laid. Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah was instrumental in implementing many of the visionary programmes of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Finally, he resigned from the post of Diwan in the year 1918. The British government awarded him with Knight Commander. The Government of India awarded Bharatha Ratna in 1955. He was the first Kannadiga to receive it.



Kannada Sahitya Parishath, Bengaluru



State Bank of Mysuru



Krishnaraja Sagara Dam

Sir Mirza Ismail: (1926-1941CE)



Sir Mirza Ismail

Diwan Sir Mirza Ismail is also considered as one of the builders of modern Mysuru. He also established various industries as per the wish of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Glass industry, Porcelain factory, Fertilizer Industry at Belagola, Sugar Factory at Mandya, Matchstick factory at Shivamogga and Iron and Steel Factory at Bhadravathi. An airport was established at Jakkur. Radio stations were started in Bengaluru and Mysuru. He also encouraged rural industries. A Khadi production centre was established at Badanavalu near Mysuru. Irrigation facility was given to Mandya district by constructing Irwin Canal. The city of Mysuru was made the city of gardens. The Brundavan Garden was established in front of the Krishnaraja Sagar Dam.



Brindavana Garden

National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) in Bengaluru, Narasimharaja Hospital in Kolar, McGann Hospital in Shivamogga, Vanivilasa Hospital in Mysuru were started during his time.

Primary education was encouraged and Primary education law was implemented. The private schools were offered aid to run the schools. Kannada Medium education was offered in high schools. Thus, Sir Mirza Ismail was instrumental in implementing the visions of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Sir Mirza Ismail was also the classmate of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar and was successful in translating the vision of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar into reality.

After the death of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, Jayachamaraja Wodeyar came into power. He was the last ruler of the Mysuru state.

After the declaration of Indian Independence, a Sathyagraha started in front of the Palace demanding for the inclusion of Mysuru state in the Indian Federation under the leadership of K.C.Reddy. as a result, Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar accepted the demand to become part of India. A responsible government came into existence under the leadership of K.C. Reddy on October 24th, 1947. Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar later became the first Governor of Mysuru State.

Chronology:

Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar	1673-1704 CE
Hyder Ali	1761-1782 CE
Tippu Sultan	1782-1799 CE
First Anglo Mysuru War	1767-1769 CE
Second Anglo Mysuru War	1780-1784 CE
Third Anglo Mysuru War	1790-1792 CE
Fourth Anglo Mysuru War	1799 CE
Mark Cubbon	1834-1861 CE
Bowring	1862-1870 CE
Chamaraja Wodeyar X	1881-1894 CE
Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar	1902-1940 CE
Sir M.Vishveshwaraiah	1912-1918 CE
Sir Mirza Ismail	1926-1941 CE

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was the capital of early Mysuru Wodeyars.
2. After the second Anglo Mysuru War British and Tippu signed _____ treaty.
3. _____ was famous as Tiger of Mysuru.
4. _____ was the Diwan of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.
5. Legislative Assembly started in the year _____ at Mysuru state.
6. Gandhiji described Mysuru State as _____ .
7. _____ was the first Kannadiga to get Bharatha Ratna award.
8. Irwin canal was built by Dewan _____ .

II. Answer the following in a sentence each:

1. Who established Attara Kacheri?
2. Where is Dariya Douloth?
3. Where is Lalbagh? Who started this?
4. Who came to power after Tippu's death?
5. Why was the administration of commissioners introduced?
6. Name the important commissioners of Mysuru.
7. What is Punaradana?
8. When did Praja Prathinidhi Sabhe came into existence?
9. Where is Kannada Sahithya Parishath? When was it established?
10. Who led the Palace Protest?

III. Discuss in groups and answer:

1. What are the achievements of Hyder Ali?
2. Write a note on the results of Third Anglo Mysuru War?
3. What are the achievements of Tippu Sultan?
4. List the achievements of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar.
5. What are the achievements of Sir M.Vishveshwaraiah?

IV. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar | a) Rajyashri |
| 2. Tippu Sultan | b) Bharatha Ratna |
| 3. Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar | c) Navakoti Narayana |
| 4. Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah | d) First Governor |
| 5. Jayachamaraja Wodeyar | e) Tiger of Mysuru |

Activities:

1. Mark the historical places in Mysuru State map.
2. Discuss and write: Though Tippu Sultan tried to end the foreign occupation, he failed in his mission. Why?.



LESSON 6

THE SULTANS OF DELHI



Introduction

During the 11-12th centuries the Turks repeatedly invaded Indian territories. These invasions finally culminated in the establishment of the rule of the Sultans of Delhi (1206-1526 CE). This Lesson briefly states the policies of the sultans, their administration, socio-economic conditions of the period and the contributions made by them to architecture and literature.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding how the Turkish invasions during the 11-12th centuries finally led to the establishment of the rule of the Delhi Sultans.
- 2] Understanding the impact of the rule of the sultans on the political, social and cultural life of the people.
- 3] Marking the historical places of the Sultanate Period on the map.

Beginning from the 8th century, there were repeated invasions from across the north-western borders of India. These invasions aimed at looting the wealth, acquiring territories and spreading Islam.

The Arab invasion: The Arabs were the first to invade the Indian territories. They invaded Sindh in 712 CE. As a result of their victory, the provinces of Sindh and Multan came under their control. With this, the Islam started taking roots in the newly conquered lands. However, the Arab aggression soon decelerated.

The Turkish invasion - Mohammed Ghazni: Three centuries later, Mohammed Ghazni of Turkish origin invaded India. Mohammed was the Sultan of Ghazni, a small kingdom

in Afghanistan. He invaded India seventeen times, looting and destroying prosperous cities and wealthy temples. Prominent among such temple were, Sri Krishna temple at Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) and the rich and sacred temple of Somanath (Gujarat).



Mohammed Ghazni



Mohammed Ghori

Mohammed Ghori: During the last quarter of the 12th century Mohammed Ghori, who was ruling a kingdom in Afghanistan, invaded India and secured the provinces of Sindh and Punjab. When he made further advances into Indian territories, Prithviraj Chauhan, the king of Delhi and Ajmer, defeated him in a battle. However, Mohammed was spared from death penalty. The very next year Mohammed came to India and fought with Prithviraj and defeated him. Mohammed ordered him to be killed. Delhi came under the control of Mohammed Ghori. Before returning to Afghanistan he transferred the conquered territories to his general by name Qutubuddin Aibak. Aibak started ruling as the sultan of Delhi.

The Slave Dynasty

Qutubuddin was the first sultan of Delhi. He had originally been a slave and hence the dynasty founded by him is known as the 'Slave' dynasty. The Slave, the Khilji, the Tuglaq, the Sayyid and the Lodhi are the five dynasties, who ruled Delhi.

He strengthened the Turkish rule in India by defeating his enemies. To mark his victory he started constructing Qutub Minar at Mehrauli near Delhi. Later it was completed by Sultan Iltumish.



Qutubuddin Aibak



Qutub Minar, Delhi

The only female ruler during the Sultanate period was Raziya. A daring sultana, she dispensed justice in the royal court. She dressed herself as a man and led army in the battlefield. Intolerant of a woman's rule, the nobles rebelled and killed her.

The Khilji Dynasty

After the Slave dynasty, the Khilji dynasty came to power. Allauddin Khilji was the strongest of all the sultans of Delhi. His rule was based on military power.

Policies: Allauddin introduced several reforms in administrative, military and economic fields. He regulated the price of goods commonly consumed. He banned consumption of liquor and gambling in Delhi. The guilty were severely punished.

Military campaigns: Allauddin aspired to conquer entire India. In the first instance, he conquered North India by

his military strength. To South India he sent Malik Kafur, a slave who was close to him, with a huge army. Malik Kafur invaded the four major kingdoms of South India and looted their capitals.

The kingdoms conquered by Malik Kafur were the Yadavas of Maharashtra (capital Devagiri), the Kakatiyas of Andhra (Warangal), the Hoysalas of Karnataka (Dorasamudra) and the Pandyas of Tamil Nadu (Madurai).

Malik Kafur, continuing his military march, proceeded upto Rameshwaram. All along the route his army destroyed several places of worship and looted wealth. Never before had such a huge quantity of wealth of South India flowed to Delhi.

Allauddin patronised Amir Khusru, Amir Hasan and other Persian poets. He built a new fort in Delhi known as Siri. Alai Darwaza in Delhi, a grand structure, was his contribution to architecture.



Alai Darwaza, Delhi

Allauddin's last days were tragic. There were several revolts in the palace to overthrow him. Finally, Malik Kafur, out of greed for power, killed his master and declared himself a sultan. But he too was killed by his enemies. Within a short time, the Khilji rule ended and the Tughlaqs came to power.

The Tughlaq Dynasty

Mohammed bin Tughlaq was the most notable sultan of the Tughlaq dynasty. He was imprudent and ill-tempered who took hasty decisions. He could be easily enraged. In a word, he was a strange character.

Administrative experiments - Transfer of capital: To improve the functioning of the administration he undertook several experiments. One such experiment was the transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Maharashtra). He was of the view that the capital should be centrally located. Devagiri, 700 miles from Delhi, was renamed Daulatabad. He passed strict orders that all the residents of Delhi should move to the new place. The residents of Delhi, who were forced to leave their homes, faced untold misery in the course of their journey to a far place in the south. A large number of them died on their way. Anyway, after shifting the capital he realized that he had committed a grave mistake. So he ordered reshifting of the capital and the people to Delhi. However, only a few survived to return to Delhi.

Issue of token coins: Another reform of Mohammed was that, he issued **copper** coins in place of silver coins with the same face value. But he failed to pass order that only the government had the authority to mint copper coins. Consequently people themselves began to mint copper tokens. This resulted in the devaluation of coins. Finally he abolished the use of copper coins. He exchanged the silver coins for

copper coins. The treasury was empty. He was deceived by the people. This experiment proved a great failure and weakened the financial condition of the state. The government could not meet the demand for silver coins in exchange for token coins. Discontented with Mohammed's rule, people revolted. While he was putting down a revolt in Sindh province, he died of fever.

After the Tughlaq rule, the Sayyed and the Lodi dynasties ruled from Delhi for a short period. The last Lodhi ruler Ibrahim was defeated in the battle of Panipat by Babur who laid the foundation for the Mughal rule.

Contributions of Delhi Sultans

- **Administration:** Although the Hindus formed the majority under the sultanate, the administration functioned on Islamic lines. The army formed the backbone of the state. The sultans were supreme authorities. Balban, a notable sultan, declared that he was God's representative and hence accountable to God alone. The sultans, however, had to face frequent revolts of the local rulers, and were always fearful of losing power.

- **Economy:** The burden of land tax heavily fell on the peasants. Mohammed bin Tughlaq further increased the land revenue and got it collected mercilessly. Consequently peasants revolted everywhere.

Weaving was a major occupation of the people. The cities provided employment to a large number of workers on account of brisk building activities taking place there. The Sultans were mainly importing horses.

- **Architecture and literature:** The main structures built by the sultans were the famous Qutub Minar (17 m tall), Alai

Darwaza, an impressive entrance, Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and the fort of Siri. All these are in Delhi. During the sultanate period, the Urdu language evolved. Amir Khusru and Amir Hasan were great Persian poets of the period. Amir Khusru was a great musician and evolved musical instruments such as tabla, sitar and others. The poet Jayasi wrote Padmavat in Urdu which was a sufi poem. Ramananda, Kabirdas, Raidas and Meerabai belonged to this period.

Chronology

Arab invasion of Sindh	-	712 CE
Mohammed Ghazni's invasions	-	1000-1026 CE
Tarain Battles (between Mohammed Ghori and Prthiviraj Chouhan)	-	1191-1192 CE
Delhi Sultans	-	1206-1526 CE
Qutubuddin Aibak	-	1206-1210 CE
Raziya Sulthana	-	1236-1240 CE
Allauddin Khilji	-	1296-1316 CE
Mohammed bin Tughlaq	-	1325-1351 CE
Battle of Panipat and beginning of the Mughal rule	-	1526 CE

New word:

Minar : An elevated tall tower.

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word:

1. _____ was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in the first battle of Tarain.
2. _____ was the capital built by Allauddin Khilji in Delhi.
3. _____ defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of panipat.

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. Whom did Mohammed Ghori defeat in the second battle of Tarain?
2. Who built Qutub Minar?
3. Who was the only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?
4. Who was the commander-in-chief sent by Allauddin Khilji to conquer South India?
5. Why did Mohammed bin Tughlaq shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri?
6. Which Sultan declared himself as, 'The Representative of God'?

III. Discuss in groups and answer

1. What were the results of Mohammed Ghazni's invasions?
2. Name the dynasties of Delhi Sultanate?
3. State the achievements of Qutubuddin Aibak.
4. State the policies of Allauddin Khilji.
5. Explain the experiments of Mohammed bin Tughlaq?

6. What were the contributions of the Delhi Sultans to architecture ?

IV. Match the items in column 'A' with those of column 'B'

A

1. Jayasi
2. Daulatabad
3. Allauddin Khilji
4. Amir Khusru

B

- a) Alai Darwaza
- b) Sitar
- c) Padmavat
- d) Devagiri.

Activities:

1. Collect the pictures of the monuments of the period of Delhi Sultans, with brief notes.
2. Mark on the map places associated with the Sultans of Delhi.



LESSON 7	THE MUGHAL EMPIRE
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Introduction

Babur invaded India in 1526 and after overthrowing the Delhi Sultanate, established the Mughal rule. In this Lesson, the reign of Akbar and Aurangzeb are described. Their administration and contributions to culture are also explained. At the end, the causes for the decline of the empire are mentioned.

Competencies

- 1] Appreciating Akbar's liberal policies and achievements.
- 2] Understanding how Aurangzeb's narrow-minded policies led to riots in the country and ultimately to the decline of the dynasty.
- 3] Appreciating how the Mughal emperors enriched the fields of literature and art.
- 4] Marking on the map historical places relating to the Mughal era.

There were three empires in the history of India. One is Maurya Empire, second is Gupta Empire and the third one is Mughal Empire. The founder of the Mughal dynasty was Babur. He was ruling a small region in Afghanistan called Kabul, and was waiting for an opportunity to attack India which was rich and prosperous.

Babur belonged to the Mongol race. The word 'Mughal' comes from 'Mongol'. Rose was introduced to India by Babur.

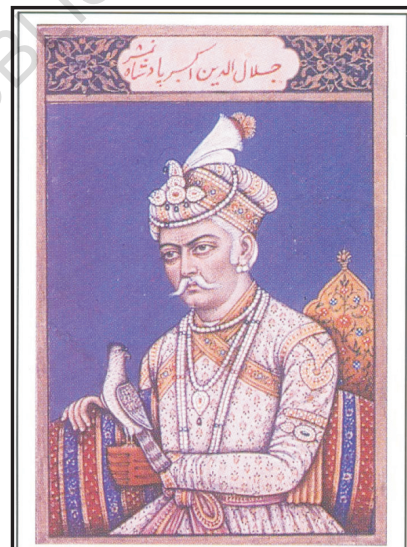
Taking advantage of the growing weakness of the Delhi sultans, Babur invaded Delhi and ended their reign. But he could not stop at that because the Rajputs and the Afghans resisted him strongly. The brave warrior that he was, Babur, with his powerful weapons, forced the opposing armies to retreat.

Soon Babur conquered Delhi, Agra and the surrounding areas and established his kingdom. But he died soon. His son, Humayun, ascended the throne.

Humayun: Though Humayun managed to overpower his enemies in the beginning, he had to face defeat at the hands of the Afghan chieftain, Sher Shah Suri. Having lost his kingdom, he fled to Persia and stayed there for fifteen years. When the Afghan rule in India weakened, Humayun invaded India and conquered Delhi. However, he died within a short period thereafter.

Akbar

Humayun's son, Akbar, had always aspired to build a vast empire in India. With this intention, he tried to persuade the mighty Rajput kings to support him. Some among them joined hands with him. But Rana Pratap Simha of Mewad opposed Akbar. He was a proud and brave warrior. Later, a fierce battle between the Rana and Akbar took place at Haldighat (Rajasthan). Though Rana Pratap Simha was defeated in the battle, he did not bow down to Akbar.



Akbar

Thereafter, Akbar engaged himself actively in military campaigns for many years. As a result, he conquered Gujarat, Bengal, Kashmir, Kabul and other areas, and built a vast empire.

Akbar's achievements

Administration: Akbar was an able administrator and a broad-minded ruler. He possessed many of the qualities needed for a great king. He was not a despotic ruler. He realized that in order to preserve his vast empire, it was necessary to win the trust of his Hindu subjects who formed the majority. He appointed Hindus to high posts in his court. He withdrew the personal tax called jiziya which was imposed by the earlier Muslim kings on Hindus, and also the tax levied at pilgrimage centres. Akbar's land revenue policy was well received by the people. It was framed by his revenue minister, Raja Todarmal.

Religious policy: Akbar was tolerant of other religions. He constructed a prayer hall (Ibadat Khana) in his new capital, Fatehpur Sikri, where he discussed religious matters with leaders of various Islamic sects. He invited Hindu, Jaina, Buddhist, Parsi and Christian leaders to discuss their views on religious issues. As a result of such discussions, he evolved a new sect called the Din-e-Ilahi. It incorporated some of the best principles of different religions. However, it could attract only a handful of followers.

Patronage to arts: Akbar patronised literature and art. Faizi, Abul Fazl and Birbal were the distinguished poets in his court. The immortal singer, Tansen, adorned his court. Akbar's contributions to architecture and painting are also remarkable.

Jahangir and Shah Jahan, who succeeded Akbar to the throne, continued his policies to a great extent. Shah Jahan achieved fame by getting the famous Taj Mahal built at Agra, the mammoth Red Fort at Delhi and other stately palaces.

Aurangzeb



Aurangzeb

Shah Jahan's son, Aurangzeb, is the last well-known Mughal emperor. He ruled for a long period of fifty years. During this period, the empire expanded in all directions, but at the end it declined rapidly.

Religious policy: Aurangzeb was an orthodox Muslim. He stayed away from drinking wine, gambling, entertainment and music. He lived a simple life.

Aurangzeb gave up the liberal policy of Akbar. He reimposed the jiziya . This led to many political rebellions.

The Sikh rebellion: The Sikhs were provoked by Aurangzeb's religious policy. The Sikh Guru, Tegh Bahadur, was publicly executed in Delhi. His son Guru Govindsingh organised the Sikh community into a militant sect. The members were designated as Singh (lion). They had to possess the five k's at all times. These were: Kesh: long hair; Kangan: comb; Kirpan: sword; Kachcha: a pair of knickerbockers; and Kara: steel bracelet. This custom is prevalent among Sikhs even today.

Rebellions: The Sikhs and the Rajputs strongly opposed Aurangzeb in north India. Shivaji rose in revolt in the Deccan. The revolts continued for a long time and as a result Aurangzeb lost enormous wealth, a large part of his army and worst of all, his prestige. Many provinces of his empire became free. The Deccan wars sapped Aurangzeb's economic power as well as military strength. Being exhausted, he died in the Deccan. With his death, the Mughal Empire was greatly weakened.

The Cultural Contributions

The Mughal Administration

The Emperor possessed all civil and military powers. His judgement was final in all matters. The empire was divided into provinces (subas), districts (sarkars) and taluks (paraganas). The kotwal looked after law and order in the cities.

Revenue system: Akbar's minister, Raja Todarmal, framed the land revenue system. Under the system, the land revenue was fixed on the basis of the fertility of the soil.

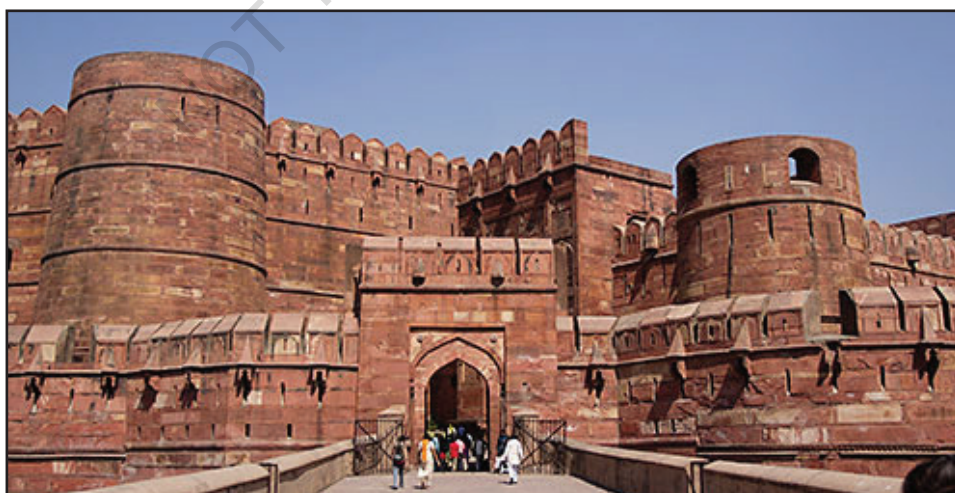
Literature: The Mughals patronized Persian literature in a special way. There were famous historians like Abul Fazl, Nizamuddin and Badauni in Akbar's court. Akbar-nama is an important literary work of Abul Fazl. Darashukoh, the Mughal prince, was an extraordinary scholar. He translated the Bhagavadgita. Though Hindi literature did not receive royal patronage, it flourished on account of the efforts of the Bhakti saints. Ramacharitamans, the well-known work of Tulsidas, is of this period.

Architecture: Humayun's tomb in Delhi was constructed during the early period of Akbar's reign. He built a new capital near Agra and named it Fatehpur Sikri. The magnificent palaces, mosques and pavilions of this place attract tourists from all over the world. The entrance to the Jami Masjid (Buland Darwaza) here is the tallest in India. It is 40 m. tall.



Humayun's tomb, Delhi

The Mughal architecture attained its glory during the reign of Shah Jahan. Moti Mahal, the palace that he built in Agra fort, is extremely beautiful. The Taj Mahal at Agra shows Mughal architecture at its best. This wonderful monument was built in memory of his queen, Mumtaz Mahal (17th century). There are tombs of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz in this mausoleum. It was Shah Jahan who got the famous Red Fort built at Delhi.



Fort, Agra



Red fort, Delhi

Painting: A new school of painting emerged during the period of the Mughals. There were more than a hundred artists in Akbar's court. The art of painting reached its peak under the patronage of Jahangir. Aurangzeb, who was orthodox in outlook, did not encourage painting.



Tansen

Music: Music received special patronage during Akbar's reign. The large number of musicians in his court were divided into seven groups. Each day a particular group gave a music recital. Tansen was the most remarkable musician of Akbar's court. Jahangir and Shah Jahan also extended patronage to music. But Aurangzeb banned music. However, music lingered in the hearts of people.

The Decline of the Mughal Empire

The empire began to decline towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign. The reasons for the decline are:

- The chieftains became corrupt.
- Intense fighting took place among the claimants to the throne.
- The provincial governors took advantage of the situation and declared their independence.
- Aurangzeb's desire to convert India into an Islamic state met with opposition everywhere.
- The prolonged warfare with the Sikhs, the Rajputs and the Marathas fully exhausted the resources of the empire.
- In the meanwhile, Nadir Shah, a Persian invader, raided Delhi. He looted the wealth amassed by the Mughals over a period of two centuries. He carried away the world-famous Kohinoor diamond and the Peacock throne of Shah Jahan. The treasury of the Mughals became empty.

Chronology

Babur	-	1526–1530 CE
Akbar	-	1556–1605 CE
Aurangzeb	-	1659–1707 CE

New words

jiziya - the tax that the Muslim kings levied on every Hindu.

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ Rajput king was defeated by Akbar in the Haldighat war.
2. _____ was Akbar's minister who framed land tax system.
3. _____ Mughal king encouraged artwork.
4. _____ Mughal king opposed music.

II. Answer in one sentence

1. Who was the founder of Mughal dynasty?
2. Name the Mewad Rana who opposed Akbar.
3. Where is Taj Mahal? Who constructed it?
4. Name the important historians from Mughal dynasty.

III. Discuss in groups and answer

1. Write a note on Ibadat Khana.
2. Write the features of Akbar's religious policy.
3. Make a list of architectural constructions from Mughal period.
4. What are the causes for the decline of Mughal dynasty?

IV. Match the following.

A

1. Tulsidas
2. Abul Fazal
3. Shahjahan
4. Jiziya
5. Akbar

B

- a) Mayura Simhasana
- b) Personal tax
- c) Ramacharitha Manas
- d) Fatehpur sikri
- e) Akbarnama

V. Activities:

1. Collect pictures of Mughal architecture and describe them.
2. Mark historical places from Mughal period on a map.
3. Discuss the contrasts between Akbar's and Aurangzeb's religious policies.



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LESSON 8

MARATHAS



Introduction

In this lesson, the childhood of Shivaji, his ideals, the way he resisted Mughal and Bijapur army, establishment of Maratha kingdom and his administrative measures are explained.

Competencies

- 1] To understand the life, adventures and achievements of Shivaji.
- 2] To identify on the map the historic places associated with Shivaji, on the map

Marathas were the ones who revolted against the Mughals in the Deccan region, when Mughals were at their height of power in North India. Shivaji was the founder of Maratha dynasty.

Shivaji



Shivaji

Shivaji was born in Shivaneri Durga near Pune. His father was Shahaji Bhonsle. He held a high post in the office of the Sultan of Bijapur. Shivaji was brought up under the care of his mother Jijabai. His tutors Dadaji Kondadeva and Tanaji Malasare taught him the lessons of warfare. In the beginning Shivaji assembled the Maratha leaders and Malavas, the tribes people of Western Ghats and built a strong brigade.

Footsteps of Shivaji:

At the age of 19, Shivaji captured Torana Durga, which was under the control of Adilshah of Bijapur. After this, he won Rayagada, Simhagada, and Pratapagada one by one. Enraged by this the Sultan of Bijapur sent his general Afzal Khan to suppress Shivaji. Afzal Khan wanted to kill Shivaji deceitfully so he invited Shivaji under the pretext of reconciliation. Expecting this, Shivaji killed Afzal Khan with 'Vyaghra Nakha' (Tiger's claw), a weapon that he had hid with him.

On learning these advancements of Shivaji, Aurangzeb sent his general of Deccan province Shahista Khan to curb him down. But clever Shivaji was able to defeat Shahista Khan.

Shahista Khan had stayed at the Palace of Pune to attack Shivaji. He could not get hold of Shivaji even waiting for two long years. One night Shivaji, in disguise, along with his soldiers entered the living quarters of Shahista Khan and attacked him. Khan somehow escaped the attack but lost his thumb. In panic Shahista Khan fled from Pune.

This maddened Aurangzeb so he sent a huge army under the leadership of Raja Jayasimha. Jayasimha defeated Shivaji and captured a few Maratha forts. At the end Jayasimha invited Shivaji to Delhi to come to have treaty with Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb arrested Shivaji on his arrival and kept him in the prison of Agra. But Shivaji played a trick and escaped from jail and reached his capital.

After that, he won all the forts that he had lost to the Mughals. He attacked Surat and ransacked huge wealth from there.



Fort of Shivaji, Rayagada

Coronation of Shivaji:

In Rayagada Shivaji was conferred with the title 'Chatrapati' and was crowned king of Marathas in a lavish ceremony. Soon after coronation Shivaji won Jinji, Velluru and large area of Mysuru province and received a heavy tribute. But Shivaji could not live long to witness the grandeur of the Marathas.

Administration of Shivaji:

There were eight ministers called 'Ashta Pradhanas' to assist him in administrative matters. The prime minister was called as 'Peshwa'. After the death of Shivaji, a political crisis arose but it was successfully solved by the Peshwas and smoothened the administration. From here onwards, the administration of Maratha Provinces was taken over by the Peshwas. Balaji Vishwanath, Bajirao I and Balaji Bajirao are the important peshwas who ruled Maratha kingdom.

New words:

Guerilla warfare : a surprise attack of hit and run
tactic by a group of soldiers

Chatrapati : Emperor

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. _____ was the teacher of Shivaji.
2. Shivaji killed Afzal Khan with _____.
3. _____ was the commander of Aurangzeb, who defeated Shivaji.

II. Answer the following in a sentence:

1. Where was Shivaji born?
2. Who were the parents of Shivaji?
3. Why did the Sultan of Bijapur oppose Shivaji?
4. Who was Shahista Khan?
5. Where did the coronation ceremony of Shivaji take place? What was the title conferred on him?
6. Name the important Peshwas who ruled Maratha kingdom.

Activities:

Recognise in the map, the historical places related to Shivaji.



CIVICS

LESSON 09

OUR CONSTITUTION



Introduction

In this chapter, the meaning, importance, framing and salient features of the constitution are explained.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the meaning and importance of the constitution
- 2] Understanding the preamble of the constitution
- 3] Understanding the salient features of the constitution and appreciate them.
- 4] Understanding the profile of persons who were involved in drafting of the constitution
- 5] Understanding the concept of the Republic
- 6] Understanding the need for Strengthening ourselves in adopting the principle of secularism in our daily life
- 7] Developing the attitude to respect the constitution.

Meaning and Importance of the Constitution

Constitution means a set of basic rules followed by a country. It enumerates the organs of the government, its powers and functions. There is a reference to the rights and duties of the citizens. The constitution is a reference guide to the government. No one should violate the constitution.

Importance of the constitution

The constitution is prominent as it is the fundamental law of the country. Everyone has to adhere to it. All people including the President, the Prime Minister, Parliamentarians, Judges and officers are bound by it.

- It protects the rights of the citizens as all are equal before the law.
- It functions as a reference guide to the duties to be performed by the government.
- It co-ordinates the functions of the democratic institutions such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
- It also organizes better relations between the government and the individual.

Activity : Who is Dr. B.R. Ambedkar? Why do we look at him today with great respect? Discuss.

Drafting Committee of the Constitution

The Constituent Assembly prepared the constitution. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as its President when the assembly met for the first time.

There were 299 members in the Constituent assembly. The first session was held on 9th December 1946.

Drafting Committee:

In order to hasten the process of preparing the constitution, the assembly created various committees. It also created a Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

- The members of the Constituent Assembly verified the draft constitution and proposed 2473 amendments. The proposed amendments and the draft constitution were discussed in detail in the meeting of Constituent Assembly. Hence it took three years for the Constitution to have a final shape.

- Dr. B R Ambedkar was the Law Minister of India from 15th August 1947 to 26th January 1950.

The Constitution was adopted on January 26th, 1950. The Constitution declared India as a republic. In order to mark the adoption of Constitution, every year January 26th is marked as the Republic Day and it is a national festival. On November 26th every year the Constitutional Day is celebrated as it was on November 26th, 1949 the Constitution was approved by the Constituent Assembly.

According to the directive of the constitution, the first general elections of India were held between 1951-52. The parliament with bi-cameral legislature Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha came into force in 1952.

Size of our Constitution : The Constitution of India contains 395 articles and 12 schedules.

Preamble to the Constitution

The Constitution of India begins with a Preamble. The Preamble is considered as the heart of the Constitution as it represents the dream and ideologies of the people. Justice, Freedom, Equality, Self Respect, Fraternity and National Integrity are the ideologies that find reference in the Preamble.



THE PREAMBLE OF OUR
CONSTITUTION
(Preamble in its present form)

“We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having
solemnly resolved to constitute India into
a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure
to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, Social, Economic and Political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief,
faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the
individual and the unity and integrity
of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949,
do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO
OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION”.

Salient features of the constitution

Our constitution has its own unique features:

1] Written Constitution : The Indian constitution is in the written form. This is the lengthiest constitution in the world. The structure, power and extent of power of three organs of the government such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are explained. There is a single constitution both for central and state governments. Therefore, the size of the constitution is big.

2] Republic : The constitution has declared India as a republic. In the case of republican system, there is no rule of the king. Instead, there is the rule of elected representatives by the people. India which has this kind of political system is known as the democratic republic.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad
The President of the
Constituent Assembly



Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Chairman of the
Drafting Committee



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
First Prime Minister of Free
India

3] Fundamental Rights and duties : The Constitution guarantees six fundamental duties to citizens at present. The state can never pass any law that curbs these fundamental rights. In case of violation of fundamental rights, the Judiciary has the power to rectify it. The citizens cannot exercise their rights as per their whims and fancies. The Eleven fundamental duties are there in the constitution.

4] Secularism: The constitution upholds the principle of secularism. The governments are expected to make no discrimination on the basis of religion and are expected to treat all religions equally. The government considers no religion as its religion. Every citizen is at freedom to practice religion of his choice and faith. The government has the authority to control the freedom to practice one's religion in the interest of the public.

5] Independent Judiciary : The Judiciary is independent of executive and legislature and has adequate powers. Neither the government nor the parliament can interfere with the functioning of the Judiciary. All are equal before the court of law and all have right to justice is the principle of the Judiciary. The decision of the Supreme Court is final and all are expected to adhere to it.

6] Universal Adult Franchise : The system of electing representative through voting of adult members (18 year and above) is called Universal Adult Franchise. All citizens are eligible for voting without any discrimination. Then, a good government comes to power.

The constitution wishes to establish the welfare state.

A state which sets a goal to provide social and economic security to all its citizens is generally known as the welfare state.

7] Election system : India is the largest democracy in the world. In the past six decades, periodic elections have been conducted. The system of democracy has been adequately deep-rooted in our country. It is still a satisfactory system, in spite of certain demerits.

New Terms

a] Drafting committee of the constitution : The Committee that prepared a draft constitution and placed in the Constituent Assembly for discussion and approval.

b] Democratic : The rule of the people.

EXERCISE

I. Discuss in groups and answer.

1. What is Constitution?
2. Who was the president of the Constituent Assembly?
3. What was the role of Dr. B R Ambedkar in drafting of the Constitution?
4. On which day India was declared as a republic?
5. What is Adult franchise?
6. What is a Republic?
7. What is secularism?

II. Discuss.

Discuss the principles and ideals appear in the preamble of the constitution.

III. Activities.

1. The constitution has provided us rights and duties. Which among the rights and duties are more important from your point of view? Discuss in groups and explain your views point wise.
2. Collect the photographs of the members of the constituent assembly.



LESSON 10

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES



Introduction

The fundamental rights and duties provided to every citizen are introduced in this chapter.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the differences between the natural rights and the fundamental rights
- 2] Understanding the fundamental rights provided to citizens by our constitution
- 3] Attaining the capacity to understand and adopt eleven fundamental duties included in our constitution.
- 4] Finding methods to regain the rights in the event of any obstacle to enjoy them.

A Right means the authority given to a citizen. It may be a natural right also like right to live, right for protection to life. It may be a legally acceptable right also like right to equality, right to education etc.,

For the development of individual and the country, some freedom and rights are inevitable. Hence, our Constitution has given some fundamental rights to its citizens.

Meaning of Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights are the basic rights given to an individual by the Constitution for his development. They are the Constitutional Rights. Fundamental Rights are important for social life. No one can violate these rights. The Fundamental Rights are protected by the Judiciary.

Types of Fundamental Rights

The constitution of India has prominently provided six fundamental rights to all its citizens.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1] Right to Equality | 2] Right to Freedom |
| 3] Right against exploitation | 4] Right of religion |
| 5] Cultural and Educational right | |
| 6] Right to Constitutional Remedies | |

Let us know these six rights.

1] Right to Equality

All are equal before the law; Nobody is above the law ; and all deserve equal protection are the aspects included in Right to Equality.

The government cannot discriminate on the basis of religion, caste, sect, gender or place of birth. It cannot restrict entry to shop, hotel or recreational places to any of its citizen. It cannot even restrict anyone from using the public wells, tank, road and resting places. All citizens have the equal opportunity to enter the government service. It cannot forbid anyone from entering the holy places and offer prayers.

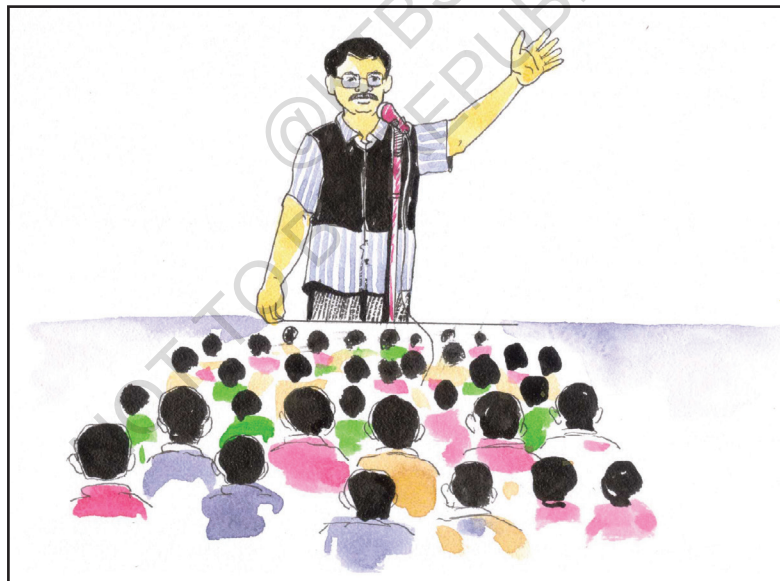


Equality

2] Right to Freedom

The Right to Freedom given in the constitution provides the following to everyone :

- 1] Right to speech and freedom of expression
- 2] Right to participate in the peaceful public meeting
- 3] Right to establish institutions and associations
- 4] Right to travel throughout the country without any restriction
- 5] Right to live in any part of India
- 6] Right to take up any employment, business or occupation.



Right to speech

Activity : Organize a seminar on the importance of right to speech and collect the opinion.

Freedom cannot be discharged as one likes though it is the fundamental right. The constitution itself states that the government can impose restrictions on the individual freedom

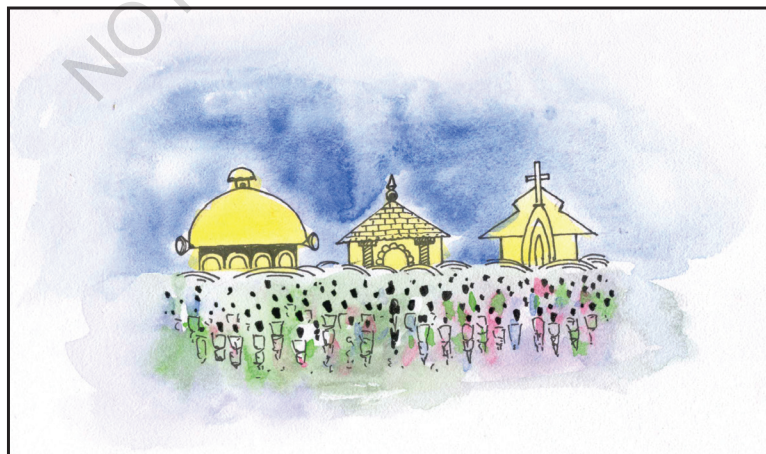
on certain occasions. For example: It restricts everyone from defaming someone by uncontrolled words on the pretext of discharging one's freedom of speech.

3] Right against Exploitation

The objective of this right is to prevent exploitation of poor, women, children and the weaker sections of the society. In order to restrict exploitation in the name of religion, caste, gender and sect, the state and the central governments have enforced many laws. For example – taking dowry is a punishable offence. Even the practice of bonded labour is prohibited. Employing Children in certain industries such as beedi making, mining and cracker manufacturing have been banned. The children are expected to get education till the age of 14 years.

4] Right to freedom of religion

The citizens of India have the right to accept and follow religion of their own choice. Everyone has the right to observe their religious practices, without disturbing peace, discipline, hygiene in mind. The constitution also prohibits religious conversion by force, temptation or by falsehoods.



Right to freedom of religion

5] Cultural and Educational rights :

This fundamental right protects the cultural and educational interests of the minorities. People have right to protect their own language, script or culture. The minorities have the right to establish educational institutions and manage them. The educational institutions of the minorities should adhere to the rules stipulated by the government.



Cultural and Educational rights

6] Right to constitutional remedies

A citizen has the right to approach the court of justice in the event of violation of the fundamental rights. This is known as the right to constitutional remedies. Other rights can be protected by way of protecting this right.

Fundamental rights and duties mean, they are directly given to its citizens by the constitution. Any individual, organization or institution such as Parliament, Assembly, judicial means, official group, Police department and any other public institutions are restricted from violating them. In the event of violation, the aggrieved person can directly approach the High Court or the Supreme Court and seek redressal. In the event of violation of fundamental rights and duties,

a Writ Petition can be filed either in the State High Court or the Supreme Court of India.

Fundamental Duties :

The fundamental rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin. The responsibility of an individual to his country is known as the 'duty'. In case the people discharge their fundamental duties with self motivation, the progress of the country becomes easier.

In the constitution, eleven fundamental duties are included. They are as follows:

- 1] To respect the constitution, National Flag and national anthem.
- 2] To follow the noble ideals that inspired our struggle for freedom.
- 3] To protect the unity of India
- 4] To defend the motherland.
- 5] To promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India.
- 6] To preserve our rich heritage
- 7] To protect and improve the natural environment
- 8] To develop the scientific temper and the spirit of enquiry
- 9] To safeguard public property and give up the violence
- 10] To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activities.
- 11] The parents or the guardians should provide an opportunity for education to their children from the age of 6 to 14 years.



Respect the National Flag



Environment Protection

Activity : Organize a seminar and collect the opinion on the role of present day students in conservation of our environment.

In case the citizen does not discharge any of his fundamental duties, the government cannot question it in the court of law. Even then, all the citizens are expected to do their duties with self motivation.

EXERCISE

Discuss in groups and answer

1. What are fundamental rights?
2. What is the Right to Equality?
3. How does social and economic exploitation take place? Give examples.
4. Why should we follow fundamental duties with self motivation?
5. Mention any three fundamental duties.

Discuss

1. The importance of fundamental rights.
2. The duties to be discharged by the students in the school campus.

Activities

1. Organize a 2-3 minute speech by students on fundamental rights and fundamental duties.
2. Extract information from students regarding the events where citizens violate fundamental duties [for example – throwing the garbage to the village tank, stealing stones from the historical monuments, abstaining from voting in the elections] .
3. In our culture, importance given to duties along with rights. Discuss.



LESSON 11

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY



Introduction

The directive principles of the State included in the constitutions helps to achieve the aims set out in the preamble of the Constitution.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the meaning and importance of the directive principles of state policy
- 2] Understanding the advantages of directive principles of state policy in establishing a welfare nation.

Meaning of the directive principles of state policy

The Constitution has directed the state to follow some principles in order to achieve the ideal welfare state. These directive principles are called as Directive Principles of State. The governments are expected keep these principles in view while administering the state. These are the indicators for the holistic development of India.

Importance of the directive principles of state policy

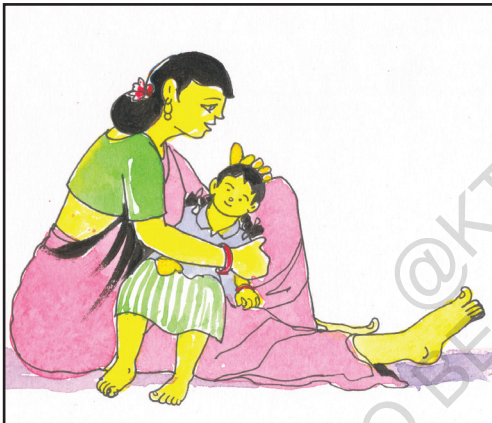
The directive principles of state policy are the directions given to the central and state governments by the constitution. It is necessary to adopt these principles while legislating, formulating and implementing policies. The directive principles of state policy are important in achieving freedom, equality and brotherhood and establish the welfare state.

The directive principles of state policy included in the constitution are as follows:

1. **Social justice:** To achieve the public welfare by providing social, economic and political justice to the citizens.

2. Social justice to the weaker sections: It is intended to provide basic needs to the weaker sections; to find remedy against economic exploitation, providing education and extending free legal aid to them.

3. Women and Child welfare: Equal wages to both men and women for the same work; Maternity benefit to women; prevention of exploitation of children; facility for children to grow healthily in addition to providing free and compulsory education.



Women and Child welfare Free and Compulsory Education

4. Labour welfare : Looking after welfare of labour; right to work; conducive atmosphere to work; minimum wages to workers; and providing them opportunity to participate in the administration.

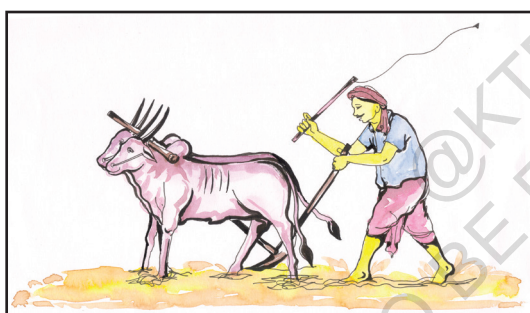
5. Aid to the helpless : The government aid for the aged, patients and the unemployed to live.

6. Uniform code of law to all : To enforce uniform civil law to all the citizens.

7. Prohibition of Liquor: Drinking spoils the health. It leads to financial problems in the family and increased exploitation of women. Therefore, the constitution has directed all the state governments to enforce the prohibition of liquor.

8. Agriculture and association of animal husbandry :

The state government should make an attempt to organize agriculture and animal husbandry in a modern and scientific manner. In order to protect the unique species prevent the slaughter of cattle, calf and other animals which give milk and pull heavy luggage.



Agriculture Development



Advanced Agriculture

9. Environment: Protection of environment and wildlife; protection of environment from pollution of industries and mines. And protect the wildlife.

10. Protection of historical monuments : Protecting the historical places and monuments. For example – Hampi, Belur, Halebidu, Pattadakallu and other historical sites.



Chennakeshava Temple, Belur

11. International Peace and Security: Participation of the country in safeguarding the international peace and security.

What is social justice? Protection to all the people without discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, language, colour, region and status and treating everyone as equal is known as social justice. Provisions such as eradication of bonded labour, exploitation of children, equal rights to women and respecting them are also included under the Social justice.

The constitution has given certain advisories and directions to the state government. In the event of violation of these principles, they cannot be questioned in the court. For example – the central government and several other state governments could not enforce prohibition of liquor for the last six decades. No one can question this in a court of law.

Activity : Check how many of the directive principles of the state have implemented in our state. Many exploitations are still going on in different forms. Organize a debate meet on this issue and make a report on the opinions expressed there.

EXERCISE

I. Discuss in groups and answer.

1. What are directive principles of state policy?
2. What are the constitutional directions to state for establishing the women and children welfare?
3. Explain the uniform code of law to all?
4. Why are the states directed to enforce prohibition of liquor?

II. Discuss.

1. Social justice to the weaker sections
2. Prohibition of liquor
3. Protection of historical monuments
4. What measures can be initiated for effective implementation of right to education for children?

III. Activities.

1. Observe the socially and economically weaker sections in your locality. Discuss with your friends and find out why they are weak?

2. What are the ill-effects of liquor and drugs on our youth? Organize a seminar and collect the opinions.
3. Child Rights are necessary for comprehensive development of a child. You are aware that you can dial helpline number 1098 for assistance whenever these rights are violated. Organize a discussion on this issue and collect the opinion.



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GEOGRAPHY

LESSON 12

NORTH AMERICA - LAND OF PRAIRIES



Introduction

Last year you have studied the geographical features and importance of Asia, Europe and Africa. This year you will learn a lot about North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.

In this lesson you will study about location, extent and physical setting, Physical divisions, climate, natural vegetation, agriculture, important minerals, industries, population growth, distribution and density of the continent of North America.

Competencies

- 1] Understand the location, extent and physical setting of North America
- 2] Understand by comparison the diversity of physical divisions.
- 3] Know the richness and lakes of North America
- 4] Understand the influence of climate on natural vegetation and animals.
- 5] Know about agricultural development of North America.
- 6] Understand how North America developed industries by utilizing Minerals
- 7] Understand the density and distribution of population of North America.

North America is a recently discovered continent. In 1501, the Italian navigator, Amerigo Vespucci sailed to the coast of the mainland. Then the continent was called by the first word of his name Amerigo, America. The continent is mostly inhabited by Europeans. They made use of Mexico's gold. The French built up profitable fur trade in Canada, the British exploited the fisheries and forests of the Atlantic Provinces of Canada and New England of USA.



North America, Political Division

The sound resource base combined with development in science and technology, a large domestic market, international trade relationship, development of good means of transportation etc., have helped North America to become one of the most developed regions of the world. So the nations of North America are very rich and called one of the economically prosperous countries. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the continent as a model for progress for other continents.

1. LOCATION PHYSICAL SETTING AND EXTENT

Location: North America is located entirely to the north of the equator. It lies within 19° N to 71° N latitudes and 50° W-150° W longitudes. The Tropic of Cancer (23 ½° N) passes through the continent in the South and the Arctic Circle (66 ½° N) in the north.

Physical setting: North America is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, the Pacific Ocean in the west and the Arctic Ocean in the north. It is separated from the continent of Asia by the Bering Strait. It has a land link with South America by the Isthmus of Panama. A number of smaller water bodies are found here, eg: the Gulf of Mexico, the Hudson Bay, the Gulf of Alaska, Gulf of California etc. The West Indies and Cuba islands are found in the Caribbean Sea. Newfoundland is found to the east of Canada. A number of islands lie in the Arctic Ocean of which Greenland is the largest. The strip of land that lies to the South of North America is called Central America.

Extent: North America is the third largest continent in area (16.4%) in the world after Asia and Africa. It is almost 7 times (24.24 million sq.km) bigger than India. There are 24 countries in North America. Canada, United States of America and Mexico are the three large Countries by their size. The Caribbean Islands are also area included in the Physical area of North America.

Do you know?

Countries

Their Fame

Canada	-	Trans Canadian Railway
USA	-	Grand Canyon, HOMES Lakes, Bar Ringer Crater, Volcanoes,
West Indies	-	Cricket, Islands

2. PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

The Continent of North America is divided into four major physical divisions. They are:

1. The Western cordilleras or the Rocky Mountains
2. The Great Central plains
3. The Appalachian Highlands
4. The Coastal Plains



North America's Physiography

1. The Western Cordilleras

These are the young fold mountain ranges like the Himalayas of India. The Western Cordilleras run from Alaska in the north to Panama in South. They consist of a series of plateaus eg. Colorado, Mexican Yucatan Plateau and form a series of parallel fold mountains.



Rocky Mountains ranges



Alaska Mountain ranges



McKinley Mountains

The Rockies are most important ranges in the Western Cordilleras. The height of the range is low towards Alaska (Brooks) and it increases enormously towards Mexico. Mount McKinley (6194 m) is the highest peak and Death Valley (86 m below sea level) is the lowest part in this region. The Cascade and Sierra Nevada are other ranges. The Whitney Mountain and White Mountain in California are well known

for their rugged slopes and scenic beauty. There are some **Intermountain plateaus** found between these ranges. Plateau of Columbia, Colorado and Mexican plateau are the important among them. River Colorado cuts the Colorado plateau and has given rise to the Grand Canyon.

The old Faithful Geyser is a World famous geyser in the Yellow Stone, National Park of USA.



Old faithful geyser

2. The Great Central Plains

The Central plains are also referred to as the Great plains of the Prairies. They lie between the Appalachians in the east and the Cordilleras in the west. The plain consists of vast expanse (3/5 of the total area of NA) of flat to gently rolling land. These plains are formed by the River Mississippi, Missouri and their tributaries. This is one of the most fertile plains of the world and is a good farming region. The denudation of the area by ice sheets has resulted in the formation of a large number of basins. These basins are covered by lakes.

The 'Dust Bowl' - Refers to dust storm caused by unscientific cultivation in 1930's. It devastated agricultural lands in America and Canada.

3. The Eastern Highlands/The Appalachians

The Eastern high lands are also known as Appalachians. These extend from Newfoundland to Alabama along the eastern margin of the Continent.



Appalachians

The Appalachians are old folded mountains, but have been denuded to their present height. East of the Appalachian ranges lie the Piedmont plateau and the Atlantic Coastal plain. The St. Lawrence Valley separates the Labrador plateau from the Appalachian ranges. They are rich in coal, lead, zinc, iron ore, copper, water power and wood. This region has a surprisingly large population and its importance in the North America economy is significant.

4. The Coastal Plain:

North America has quite a long and indented coastal line except in the south where the Isthmus of Panama. The coastal plain is narrow in the north east and widens towards the south and west. The average height is 150m. above sea level. This is a low and relatively plain area with sandy soil which is relatively infertile. Swamps and marshes are abundant. The coast is indented by river mouths and bays on which many sea ports are located.



Mississippi River

The Colorado, Columbia and Frazer are the west flowing rivers. They are short and swift. And flows into the pacific ocean. The River Columbia flows across the Columbian plateau. The Colorado river drains into Colorado plateau and forms the Grand Canyon. It is a centre for scenic beauty and tourism. The grand canyon is called 'Natural wonder of the world'.



Missouri River

Do you know?

Grand Canyon (Arizona, USA)
Depth - about 1800 mt.
width - 3 to 29 Km



Grand Canyon

The Canadian Shield is drained by many small rivers and they flow into the Hudson Bay.

The St. Lawrence is an important river of USA and Canada. It passes through the Great lakes. It remains frozen for 3 months in a year.

Lakes : North America has a large number of fresh water and salt water lakes. They are situated on the southern border of Canadian Shield. Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie and Superior are the important Lakes.

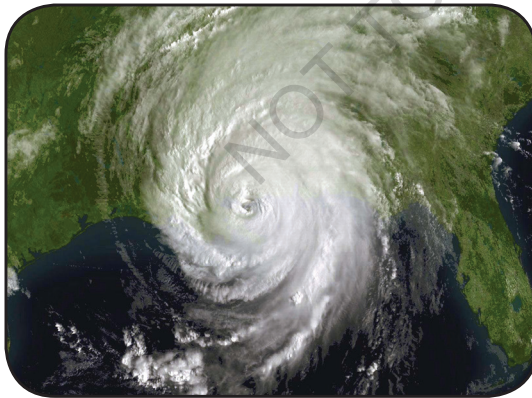


Superior Lake

Together they are called **HOMES**. Lake Superior is the largest of the Great lakes and is the largest fresh water lake in the world. Chicago and Detroit are situated on the Michigan and Eyre lakes respectively. In Canada, Lake Winnipeg is very important. Great lakes serve as important water ways.

3 Climate and Natural Vegetation

Climate: North America has a wide range of climate due to its vast latitudinal extent, and varied relief features etc. It includes extreme weather conditions ranging from freezing condition in Alaska and Greenland (the Tundra type) to burning heat in the deserts of south-west USA, South-Eastern Florida, the Caribbean and Central America have tropical conditions. The eastern half of North America is more humid. Central and Southern regions of the continent are prone to severe storms including hurricanes and tornadoes.



Hurricane



Tornado



North America's Natural Vegetation

Natural Vegetation

The Natural Vegetation and Animal life largely depend on climate, soil and relief features. Due to the great diversity in climate and relief, North America has a wide variety of vegetation. These vegetation belts broadly follow the climatic regions. They are: The Tundra type of vegetation found within the Arctic circle. It is found in

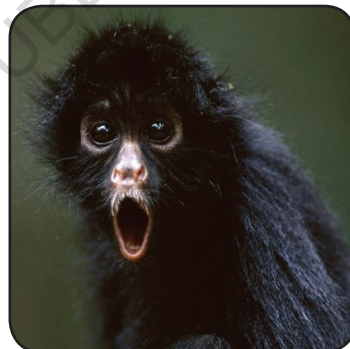


Coniferous forest

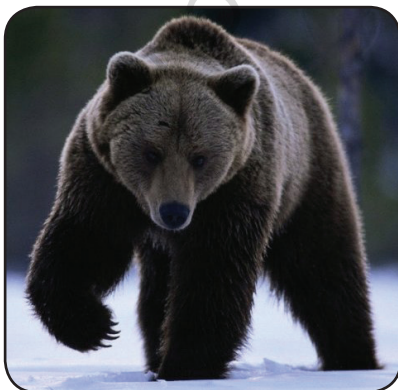
Canada, Alaska and Greenland. Winters are long and freezing and summers are very short. The only vegetation found here are mosses and lichens. Some stunted flowering plants are grown in summer season. The animals which survive in this hard and harsh conditions are Reindeer and Caribou and Carnivores like Polar Bears and Arctic Foxes. South of the Tundra belt lies the cool temperate type of climatic region. This is actually a belt of **coniferous** forest called **Taiga**. The coniferous forests are evergreen and species like pine, fir, spruce, birch etc. are found here. The fur bearing animals are found in this region for example, the Lynx, Sable, silver fox etc.



Beaver



Black Bear



Polar Bear



Silver Fox



Cypress



Chestnut

Deciduous type is found in east and south east of the St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes. Northern part is cold and Southern part of the region remains warm. Winters are cold but summers are warm and rainfall occurs usually in summer. The trees found here shed their leaves in autumn. Eg. Cypress, Oak, ash and chestnut. The wild animals found here include Beaver, Black Bear, Musk rat and Porcupine.

The cool temperate climate is found in parts of USA. There is a vast grassland between the Rockies and the Great river basin (Mississippi-Missouri) which is also known as the Prairies. This is actually a vast treeless plain. This plain land is known for wheat cultivation and animal rearing. It is called 'Wheat Bowl' or 'Bread Basket' of world.



Prairies grass land

The coniferous and deciduous trees are found in temperate mixed forests. Canada and North California have such forests. The important trees found in this region are birch, beech, maple, oak etc.



Mahogany tree

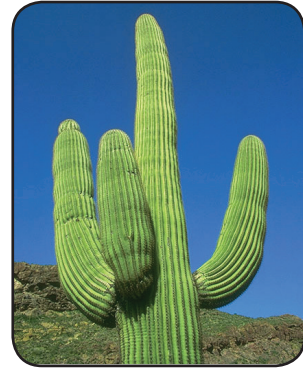


Maple

Canada is a country of Lakes. Formed by Sparse Population and abundant Taiga type of forest, largest exporter of wood in the world.

The Southern part of Mexico and the West-Indies region have the tropical forests. Mixed forests are found here with hardwood tree logwood.

The western coast of California experiences the Mediterranean type of climate. The vegetation is typically adjusted to the long summer drought. Olives, Oak, cork, etc. are found here. This region is also known for citrus fruits (orange). The desert condition is found in the western part of the continent in South California, Mexico and Arizona. Different varieties of Cactus and thorny bushes are common here. The typical example of cactus is the Joshua. Desert nights are called winters of Deserts.



Desert Vegetation - different Cactuses

4. Agriculture

Agriculture is an important occupation of North America. Central lowlands of the continent especially Canada and USA are very productive agricultural countries. Only ten percent of the total area of North America is suitable for agriculture. But the production from their farms is very high. Because, large farms, rich soil, adequate irrigation, mechanised farming, other facilities with human efforts make North America one of the largest agricultural regions of the world.

Regions specialized in the production of specific crops, are called '**Crop belt**' Corn belt, Wheat belt, Cotton belt, Tobacco belt etc.

Wheat is one of the popular cereals grown in North America, especially in Canada and USA. The Prairie region provides the best soil for wheat cultivation. Since the population is low, lot of surplus production is obtained, which can be exported, **Maize** is popularly known as **Corn**. It is grown extensively in the United States and Mexico. Most of the maize is used as feed crop for feeding cattle and pigs. They are reared for meat in Mexico. Maize is the staple food grain. But today maize is grown as a check crop.



Wheat



Maize

The other popular crops are barley, oat and potato. Barley and oat can be grown in cold weather. **Beer** is brewed from barley. **Oats** is used as a feeding crop for the animals, **Potato** is also grown in the continent which serves as a food crop.

Cotton and **Tobacco** are grown as cash crops in the continent. The Cotton belt lies along the Mississippi Valley. USA and Mexico are important producers of long staple cotton. **Tobacco** grows in the south USA, Cuba, Jamaica and Mexico. The USA ranks second after China among major tobacco growing countries of the world.

Sugarcane is another important crop grown here. Cuba is the third largest producer of sugar in the world, so popularly called the '**Sugar bowl** of the world'. Sugar beet is also grown in the USA. It is a major source of making sugar after sugarcane.



Orange



Grapes

Coffee and **Cocoa** are the tropical plantation crops, grown in the parts of Central America and West Indies. Fruits like grapes, oranges, lime, apple, pears, peaches etc. are grown in California, Florida, New Jersey and areas around Urban Centers. California produces 90% of the wine by using grapes in North America. Therefore California is called the “**Wine Country**”.

Shallow continental shelves, such as the Grand Banks, Georges Banks off the New England and Newfoundland coast are popular fishing grounds.

5. Important Minerals and Industries

North America is blessed with abundant resources. Its natural resources are variety of soils, extensive grasslands, minerals, power resources and forest wealth.

The continent has rich deposits of different valuable minerals. The deposits of gold had once attracted people to this continent. Besides this iron ore, copper, nickel, silver and zinc are other major mineral deposits. The continent also abounds in coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Gold is the very first mineral mined in North America. California and Yukon valleys are important areas of gold mines. Lake Superior and its surrounding areas are known for having large deposits of Iron ore. The high grade iron ore is found in and around the Canadian Shield. Mexico is the world's major producer of silver. The USA is the leading producer of copper in the world. It is also mined in Canada. Fossil fuels are exploited in considerable quantities throughout the continent. North America has large deposits of high grade cooking coal in Appalachian region. Pennsylvania alone produces 20% of the world's total coal production. The USA is the world's largest coal exporter. Oil and Natural gas are found in Alaska, Texas, Louisiana, Kansas and in western Canada and parts of Mexico. Offshore region of the Pacific

Ocean has good deposits of natural gas. The USA is the major producer of Petroleum. The USA is the leading producer of nuclear power in the world.



Gold



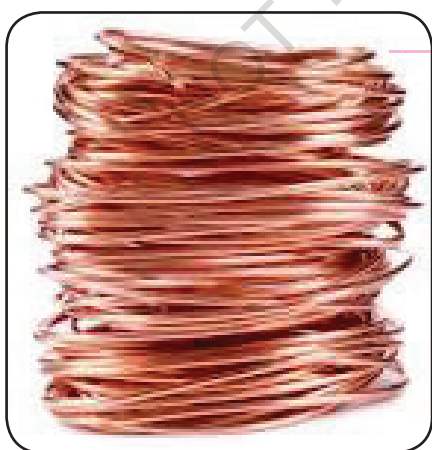
Iron



Steel



Coal



Copper



Nickel



Silver



Zinc

Among the countries of North America USA and Canada are highly industrialized. Availability of raw materials like iron ore, coal, copper, bauxite helps heavy industries. Availability of power, transport and modern technology has helped industrialization to a great extent.

The Lake Region of Eyre, Superior and Michigan have seen a lot of development in iron and steel industry. Raw materials and water transport have helped tremendously. The favourable industrial policy of USA helped in the growth of industries. The city of Pittsburgh is called the



Pittsburgh - steel city

'Steel city' due to rich coal deposits found in the Appalachian region, hydroelectric power and easy transport facilities for bulky materials. Iron and steel is the basic industry, so it helps the growth of other industries like automobile, ship building, locomotives, heavy engineering, aircraft etc.

Wood pulp, paper and **news print** are produced in the USA and Canada. Soft wood is used in making paper, pulp, cardboard and news print. Pulp is used to produce synthetic fibre. **Canada** is one of the top exporters of paper, pulp and news prints. **Lumbering** is a highly organized job in North America. People engaged in lumbering in Canada are known as **lumberjacks**. **Chemical industry** produces a variety of articles like synthetic rubber, plastics, fertilizers and medicines. **Plastic** has now replaced wood to a great extent. Plastic is prepared in all parts of the USA. **Chicago** is famous for plastic industry.

Meat packing is an important industry spread over in a number of centers like Chicago, Kansas city and St. Louis. **Electrical and Electronic** goods are also produced on a large scale. Many of the industrial products and machinery are exported from USA and Canada. Mexico and other countries in Central America lag behind in industrial development. Most of these countries are small and do not have adequate power resources and raw materials needed for industrial development.



Chicago Industrial City

6. Population

Most of the North Americans are descendants of Europeans of American Indians and Africans. Although, there are some native or indigenous people, most of them speak Spanish, English, French or American Indian languages.



North America - Population density

Population density is the highest in the high lands of Mexico and Central America. But much of the northern part of the continent is almost empty, especially the frozen far north.

The densely populated parts of USA are urban centers and industrial regions. Nearly 98% of the population is urban in North America. The population of the Caribbean islands is less, but settlement is dense, due to the limited availability of land.

New terms :

Prairies, Amerigo, Caribbean, Cordilleras, Rockies, Appalachians, Canadian, Fold Mountain, Shield, Canyon, Homes, Hurricanes, Tornado, Twister, Tundra, Reindeer, Caribou, Taiga, Cropbelt, Corn, Oats, Dust Bowl, Cooking, Locomotives, Lumberjacks.

EXERCISE

I. Answer the following :

1. Why is North America called ' The Land of Prairies'?
2. Mention the location and extent of North America.
3. Make a list of important countries of North America.
4. How was the Grand Canyon of Northern America formed?
5. Name the important plants and animals of North America.
6. Make a list of important rivers of North America.
7. Who is called 'Lumber Jacks' in North America?
8. Mention the important races and their languages formed in North America.

Activities :

1. Draw an outline map of North America and mark the important Mountains, rivers, lakes, plains of North America with the help of a good Atlas.
2. Make a list of important plants and animals. found in North America and Collect their pictures.



**LESSON
13****SOUTH AMERICA -
LAND OF ANDES****Introduction**

In this lesson study the location extent and Physical settings, rivers and lakes, climate, Natural Vegetation, wild animals, agriculture and livestock rearing, composition, distribution and density of population of South America.

Competencies

- 1] Understand location, extent and physical settings of South America.
- 2] Know the rivers and lakes of South America.
- 3] Understand diverse climate, animals and natural vegetation of South America.
- 4] Understand the speciality of agriculture and animal rearing in South America.
- 5] Know the racial composition, distribution, and density of population of South America.

South America is the fourth largest continent in the world. It is a part of Latin America. When Christopher Columbus reached the continent around 1498 AD, he mistook it for India, and called brown coloured natives as the Red-Indians. Soon the Europeans (Spanish and Portuguese) flooded the continent.

South America is the land of superlatives with the Andes and the Amazon. Over a quarter of the world's known copper reserves are found here. It is the world's largest producer of coffee. It is popularly called 'Hollow land', and 'Land of Grasslands'. The study of South America helps us to know various geographical and economic features of the continent.

1. LOCATION, EXTENT AND PHYSICAL SETTINGS

Location: The continent lies mainly in the Southern Hemisphere. A small portion is found in the Northern Hemisphere.



South America

The Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn, pass through the continent. It is inverted triangle in shape, broader in the north and tapers towards the south. Its latitudinal and longitudinal extent is 12° N to 56° S latitudes and 35° W to

81° W longitudes. The continent of South America is located in the western Hemisphere.

Physical Setting: The continent is surrounded by water bodies on all sides except in the north. In the north, the Panama Canal separates South America from North America. The Caribbean sea borders the north, the Atlantic Ocean in the east and north-east, the Pacific Ocean lies in the west and the South is bordered by the icy waters of Antarctica.

Extent: The land area of South America is about 178.6 lakh Sq.km and it is 3 ½ times bigger than India. There are thirteen countries in this continent. Brazil is the Largest and French Guyana is the smallest country. All the countries of South America have coastal line except Bolivia and Paraguay (land locked countries). Chile is a linear country.

- Panama Canal (1912) is the major Ocean route between North America and South America.
- Ecuador a country named after the Equator.
- Argentina and Brazil are famous for Soccer game.
- Brazil held Olympic meet - 2016.
- Venezuela is famous for Angel falls and petroleum.

2 Physical features

South America has spectacular topographical features. It has the mountains with snow covered peaks and the dense equatorial forests. The continent has rich fertile plain lands as well as dry wasteful deserts. The major physical divisions of the continent are:

1. The Andes Mountains.
2. The Eastern highlands.
3. The Central lowlands.
4. The Western Coastal Plains.



SOUTH AMERICA - PHYSICAL

1. The Andes Mountains

This is the longest mountain ranges in the world, running to a distance of 6440 km long along the Pacific coast. Many earthquakes and volcanoes are found in the belt due to its presence in the Pacific ring of Fire. Mt. Aconcagua (6960 m) Argentina-Chile border is the

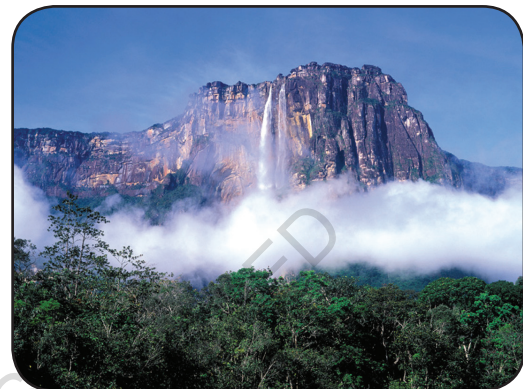


Andes Mountains

highest Peak in the mountain range. Other peaks are Mt. Cotopaxi (5896 m) and Mt. Chimborazo (6272 m) in Ecuador. The Andes are rich in minerals like copper and Tin.

2. The Eastern High Lands

This region comprises two distinct high lands, a) the Guiana high lands in the north and b) the Brazilian high lands in the south. These are made up of old rocks like the Deccan Plateau of India. River Churn a tributary of Orinoco has formed the world's highest waterfall Angel Falls (974 m) in the Guyana Shield.



Angel Falls

3. The Central Low lands

The central lowlands lie between the Andes Mountains and Eastern high lands. These consist of large river basins. They are: the Amazon, the Orinoco and La Plat river basins. The Amazon basin is the most notable and largest among them. The Orinoco River forms the plain land in the northern part, which is separated by the Guyana highlands from the Amazon basin. Gran Chaco (the Hunting Land) is a vast low land of alluvium area found on the east of Andes and it is famous for grazing in south central parts of S.America.

4. THE WEST COASTAL PLAINS

These are narrow plains found between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes mountain range. The west coast is almost devoid of coastal plains except in patches, because the Andes

Mountains rise steeply from the coast. Narrow coastal plains are found in central Chile and Colombia along the west coast. The coast line is indented (broken). Many big cities lie in the coastal plains. There are many islands in the southern part viz., Falkland, Hornos Islands. But Galapagos lies in north west of South America.

3. Rivers and Lakes

The Amazon (Female warrior), Parana, Paraguay, Uruguay and the Orinoco are the important river systems of the South America. The Amazon (6450 km) river which rises in the Andes is the longest in South America and the largest river in the world. It is navigable to a great extent along its course. The Orinoco is another important river system. The combined river system of Parana, Paraguay and Uruguay is called La Plata.

Lake Titicaca (Bolivia) is the highest lake in the world and it is the largest navigable lake of South America. Lake Junín, Lake Sarococha of Peru, Lake Poopo of Bolivia are the other important lakes of South America.



Titicaca lake



South America Rivers

- Amazon
 - Marajo river Island
 - Anaconda and Piranha
 - Largest river with more than 1,000 tributaries
 - About 11.50% of the world land area
 - Hunga - underground river

3. Climate

South America has a wide variety of climate. Latitude, altitudes and the proximity of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans contribute to the variation in the climate of the continent.

The Equator passes through the northern part of the continent and Tropic of Capricorn pass through the southern part. The land mass within the two latitudes falls in the Tropical Zone. The broader part in the north is under the influence of Tropical climate. Hence, the climate here is hot and wet. The Amazon basin experiences hot and wet equatorial climate due to the presence of the Equator. The region experiences convectional rainfall almost every day. Heavy rainfall favours dense forest in this region. The Amazon basin has thick forest which is the home of flora and fauna, reptiles, birds and monkeys are common in this belt.

- Convectional rainfall in the Equatorial region is called.
- Afternoon rainfall - Tea time rainfall - 4 'O'clock rainfall

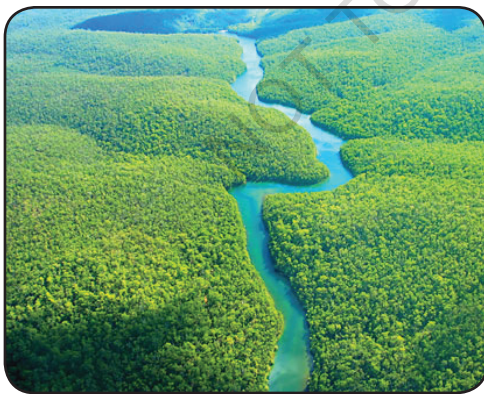
The Andes mountain ranges run almost, the full length of the western margin of the continent. On-shore winds bring rain to the windward side. While, the east of the Andes gets low rainfall. This is the rain-shadow region and the temperate desert belt Patagonia of South America. Ocean currents also influence the climate of the continent. Warm Brazilian current move along the eastern coast and it causes rainfall. While, the cold Peruvian (Humboldt) current reduces the temperature in the western coast and keeps it dry. Therefore, the northern Chile and parts of southern Peru have **hot desert Atacama type** climate. Western part of the Andes and Southern most region of Chile receive rainfall throughout the year and it is maximum in winter. This region has **oceanic** climate.

North and Central Chile coastal region has warm summers and mild winters with rainfall in winter. This region has the **Mediterranean** type of **climate**. Atacama desert-calama (Chile) is the driest area on the Earth (no rainfall for the last 200 yrs).



Atacama desert

4. NATURAL VEGETATION



Evergreen Forest



Selvas

The Equatorial region of the Amazon basin has dense **tropical** rainforest. It is the world's largest **rainforest**, locally

called Selvas. Evergreen trees of hard wood with dense canopy of trees are found here. Mahogany and Ebony are the valuable trees in this area. The rubber trees found here are used to make latex. On either side of the equatorial forests, grass lands are found. These are known as Llanos in the Orinoco river basin (Venezuela) and as Campos in the Brazilian high lands. The south eastern coast of Brazil has tropical deciduous forest.



South America land of Grass lands

- Llanos of Venezuela
- Campos of Brazil
- Pampas of Argentina

South of Gran Chaco region (Argentina and Uruguay) is covered by **temperate grasslands** to a large extent known as Pampas. The plateau of Patagonia has **temperate desert** having **scrub vegetation** on the western side of the Andes, and the central region has mixed type of forests. **Temperate deciduous** forests are found on the lower slopes and **coniferous** forests are found on the higher slopes. Central Chile has the **Mediterranean type** of climate which has evergreen trees and shrubs.



Temperate grassland

5. Wild life

South America has a variety of wild animals, birds and reptiles. The **condor** is the biggest bird of prey in the world. **Rhea** is a large bird which cannot fly, like the Ostrich in Australia. **Spider monkey, Owl monkey** and Squirrel monkey live in the trees of the Amazon forests. **Anaconda Python** is the largest reptile and it lives in the rain forest. **Puma** and **Jaguar** are large animals of prey which feed on monkeys and smaller animals. The **Liama** and **Alpaca** are animals similar to camels as they have long necks. These are domesticated by

the native inhabitants for working. Galapagos Islands are well known for their **giant tortoise**. There are spiders and insects like tsetse flies which cause sleeping sickness. The Amazon River has varieties of fish such as the sting ray, electric fish and Piranha (most dangerous fish in the world). Rivers also have crocodiles.



Laama



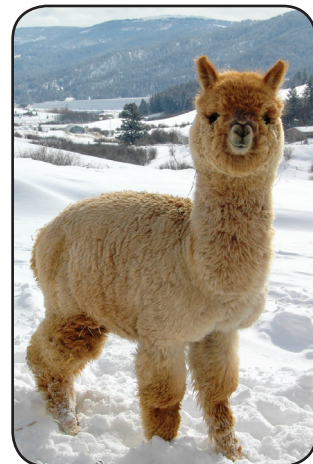
Jaguar



Condor



Anaconda



Alpaca



Puma



Tortoise



Piranha fish



Rhea

6. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Cultivable land in S A is limited. Barely 10% of its area is under cultivation. The main regions of cultivation are the Pampas in Argentina and Uruguay, parts of Brazilian highlands and east coast and central Chile. Most important crops of S A are Maize, wheat, Rice, Coffee, Cotton, Sugarcane etc.

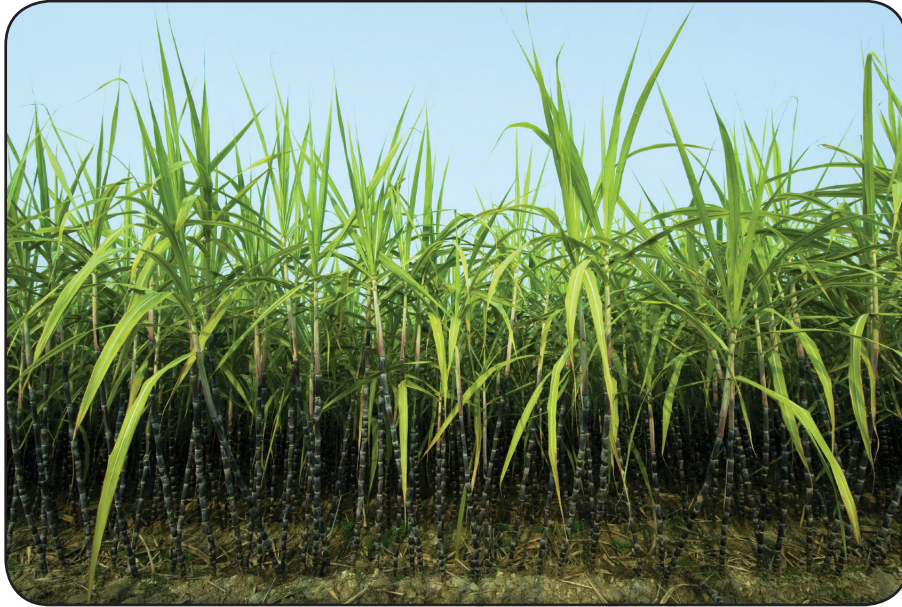
Maize is a native crop of S A and it is the chief food crop in the warm tropical region. **Wheat** is grown in the cooler temperate regions in Argentina and Chile. Wheat is also exported from Argentina. Potato is widely grown in the Andes region. Rice is cultivated all along the Brazilian coast.

- Brazil is called 'Coffee pot of the world.' (coffee is derived from Kaffa)
- Fazenda is the largest coffee estate (thousand of coffee plantations) in Brazil.
- Rio-de-Janerio is called 'coffee port of the world'.



Coffee

Among non-food crops South America is an important producer of **coffee** and **cocoa**. Brazil is the world's largest producer of coffee. Columbia and Ecuador are also important producers of coffee. Cocoa is also produced on a large scale in the coastal regions of Brazil. Colombia and Ecuador are the other producers of cocoa.



Sugarcane

Cotton is grown in drier slopes of Andes and is exported to other countries. South America is an important producer of **sugarcane** in the tropical low lands. Brazil is the leading producer of sugarcane and it is second largest producer in the world. Other Sugarcane producing countries are Argentina, Peru, Guyana and Colombia.

Grasslands of Pampas are ideal for **livestock** rearing. Livestock includes mainly horses, pigs, sheep and cows. Argentina was once the biggest exporter of beef in the world. The pampas are fine grazing areas for Beef Cattle. Dairy cattle grazing pastures, are richer where as poorer pastures on the Patagonian plains and mountains are meant for sheep rearing. There are cowboys called **gauchos** who manage the sheep.



Sheep rearing



Cows rearing

The best fishing grounds are located in the coast of the Pacific Ocean. The Peruvian and Chilean coasts are the most important fishing grounds. Though Peru had been the leading fishing nation, its importance declined because the bulk of fish caught were mainly small pelagic fishes which were used for making fertilizers. Chile's catch is almost the same as Canada's but, mostly it is used for industrial purposes and not for food. Lake Titicaca and river Amazon are important places of fresh water fishing.





Fishing

7. Population

The inhabitants of South America belong to mixed racial groups. Amazon Indians and Inca Indians are natives of S.America who settled before the arrival of Europeans. Europeans came in search of gold, later settled here. Slaves were brought from Africa to work in plantations. The inter-marriage among these groups formed mixed races.

South America registers a much higher percentage of urbanization (80%) than any other country in the world (47%) average. The highest Urban population is in Uruguay (93%) and the lowest in Guyana (36%).



South America - Population Density

The dense forests of Amazon, Andean Mountains, deserts of Atacama and Patagonia are very sparsely inhabited. Gran Chaco and Guyana Highlands are also sparsely inhabited. Most of the population is concentrated along the coasts in big cities and ports like Buenos Aires, Rio-de-Janerio, Valparaiso, Sao Paulo etc.

Hollow Continent

Inhabitation is mainly found in the coastal belt. Central part of the continent is thinly inhabited.

Population in South America is mainly concentrated in Coastal areas. But the central continent is less concentrated. So it is called Hollow Continent.

South America registers birth rate similar to the world's (21/1000) average. But, the death rate (6/1000) is less than the world's average (9/1000). Therefore, the rate of natural increase of population in South America is higher than the world's average.

New terms

Latin America, Red-Indians, Andes, Ring of fire, Equador, Guyana, Orinoco, Amazon, Laplat, Gran chaco, Galapagos, Hornos, Parana, Paraguay, Uruguay, Titicaca, Warm Ocean current, Cold Ocean, Current, Mediterranean climate, Selvas, Latex, Compos, Pampas, Piranha, Gauchos, Mestizos, Mulattos, Zombos, Patagonia, Atacama.

EXERCISE

I Answer the following :

1. Why are the natives of South American continent called as the Red Indians?
2. Explain the location and Extent of South America.
3. Name the big and small countries of South America.
4. Which is the highest waterfall of the world found in South America? on which river it is formed?
5. Mention the important grass lands of South America.
6. Name the important plants and wild animals of South America.
7. Mention the important racial groups found in South America.
8. Name the important cities with high density of population in South America.

Activities:

1. Draw the outline map of South America. Mark the countries and their capitals, important mountains, rivers, lakes, grass lands with the help of good Atlas.
2. Make a list of important plants, animals and birds found in South America and collect their pictures.

